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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

November, 1951

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Don't Miss . . . How you were gyped at the Fairs - Page 8



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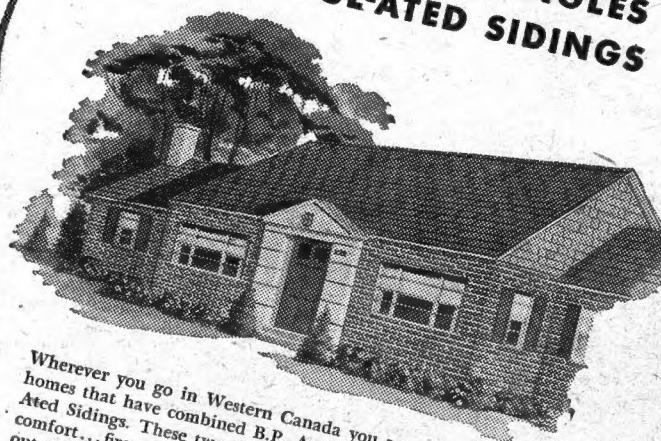
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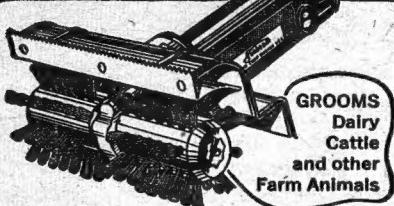
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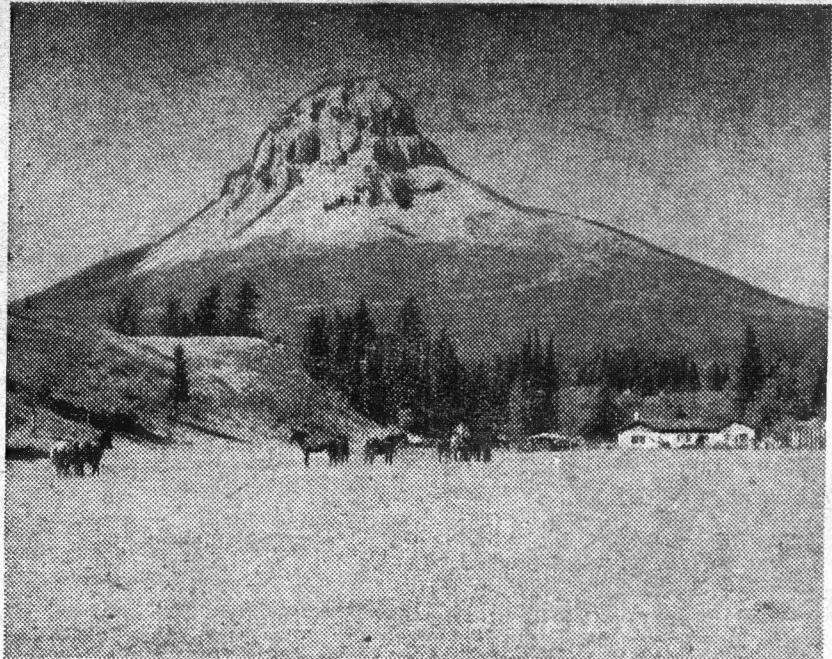
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The Farm and Ranch Review

Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alberta

Vol. XLVII. Founded in 1905 by Chas. W. Peterson No. 11

James H. Gray, Editor

P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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Published Monthly by
Farm and Ranch Review Limited.
Printed by Western Printing &
Lithographing Co. Ltd.
Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

Entered as Second-class Mail
Matter at the Post Office,
Calgary, Alberta.

Member of the
Audit Bureau of Circulations
EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE:
Room 201, 7 Adelaide St. East,
Toronto, Ont.

W. H. Peirce, Representative

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The Farm and Ranch Review Pays \$1.00 for interesting items like these.

We raised some wild ducks, and when they got big one got wounded. After a while only the wounded one used to come up. One day it came up and walked around, then it sat on the chopping block. Mom was going to take a picture of it, but Dad scared it and it flew away. It still comes around and is real tame.

Gerald Knapik.
Broderick, Sask.

Mom has an Easter lily which bloomed very beautifully last Easter. Now, to everyone's surprise it has two large buds on it again, just ready to open. There is no reason for its unusual behaviour, except that it must have got its dates mixed.

Carol Conlan.
Dorintosh, Sask.

We left a ladder standing up against our two-storey house, when we cleaned our chimney.

We also cleaned the pipes and the stove. The next morning I tried to light the fire, but just could not get it to burn — not even paper, after getting the kitchen all full of smoke, I went out to call Mother, on my way to the barn I looked at the chimney, and there was a turkey gobbler sitting down pat.

Eunice Boehmer.

Balganis, Sask.

Adjoining the main roof of the barn, is another side barn roof and somehow or other, our young calf managed to get up onto the main roof from the other roof first. It stood up there a little while and when it began to move up farther, it began to slide back. Luckily the roof wasn't so high, as it managed to get up and over to the other side into a pile of hay without getting hurt.

L. Sinnott.

Kenaston, Sask.

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says Gustave Troutman, of Milton, N.Y.

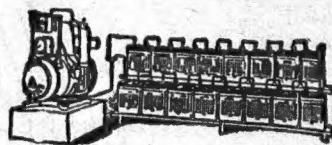
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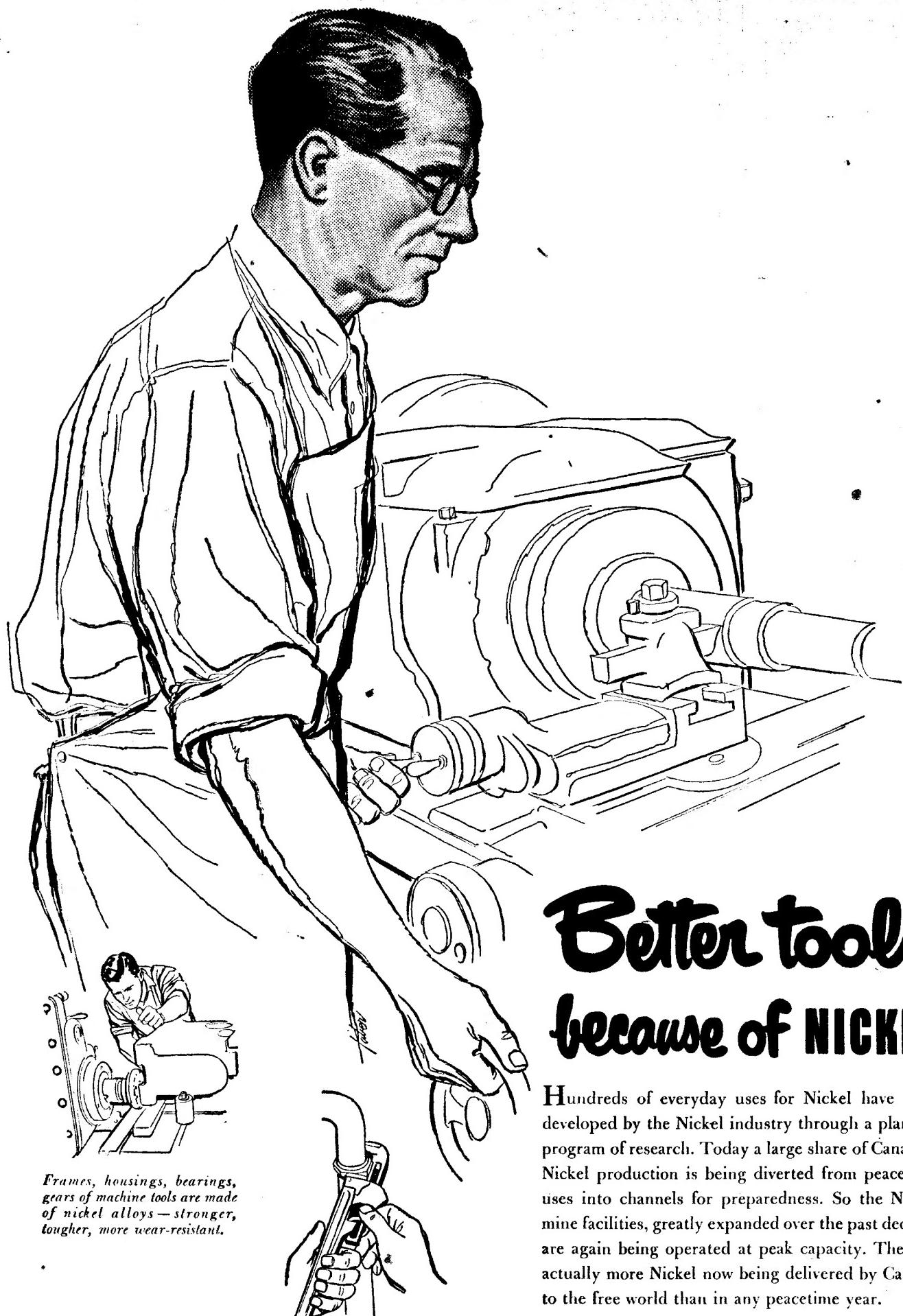
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

"Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother . . ."

(The Fifth Commandment)

SOME sort of record was broken by our editorial on Old Age Pensions in the September issue. Seldom has any subject provoked so many anonymous letters couched in such bitter language. A few words of clarification obviously are in order.

Far from being against reasonable security in their twilight years for the people of Canada, we are opposed to this flood of security legislation because it will prevent them from obtaining the kind of security they deserve.

What did the first Old Age Pension scheme do for the people of Canada? It gave them a pittance on which to survive. It created in the recipients a feeling of unwantedness that turned quickly to bitterness. It helped to destroy family ties. It created a bonanza for nursing-home operators and the like. It enabled employers to turn out veteran workers long before their periods of usefulness were over. It advanced the terrible notion that it was morally wrong for people to go on working after they reached 65. Above all, it struck a frightful blow to the family.

Where do the grandfathers and grandmothers of this country belong? In somebody's furnished room or in the bosom of a family? Before there were old-age pensions, families stuck together and people looked after their own. For any of us to have thrown our aging mothers or fathers into the care of outsiders was regarded as an act of unspeakable cruelty. The old folks were taken care of not as a cold sort of assumed

social responsibility but for reasons of love and affection. Grandpa and Grandma occupied places of honor and devotion in our lives.

True, as they grew older they were a bother. True, supporting them was a financial burden that thousands of families found difficult to carry. The Old Age Pension act gave us an easy out. With unspeakable cruelty, we banished our mothers and fathers from the family circle. For a while we salved our conscience with the notion that they'd really feel better being "independent" and on "their own". We told ourselves that children got on their nerves, that they'd be better off some place where it was quiet. Then, after a while, banishment became an accepted social custom and we lost our conscience. It bothered us no more because, after all, everybody was doing it.

But what of the Fifth Commandment? What of that wonderful Confucian concept of filial piety? What of ordinary human decency? Since when has a government cheque, regardless of the amount, become any sort of a substitute for loving kindness and the devotion of children for their parents?

Yet in this country we have developed a mania for government cheques. The government now sends cheques to help feed and clothe our children. When their teeth need repairs, the schools will arrange. Our children are tested for hearing and sight, for all sorts of physical and mental deficiencies. Wherever we look we see signs of the state encroaching on what were once the proudly guarded prerogatives of the family.

Those who applaud all this do so because they are deluded into believing that they are getting something for nothing. We confined ourselves in the September editorial to this point. We demonstrated, we think, that carrying these social security costs place an intolerable burden upon the working population of this country. Freed of these burdens, we could look after our own without any interference from the state. Let us not forget the cost of the armies of Government employees that must be maintained in order to operate these services. We must pay in more than we can ever hope to get back.

But that is the economic approach we used in September. We are concerned here with morals and ethics. We have attached a stigma of uselessness to old age that it does not deserve. When a man reaches 65 in this country he is tossed onto the scrap heap. We don't pension him off, we rob him of his very reason for living. To be happy, we must feel that we are useful to our society and needed by someone. Under the guise of government provided security, we destroy both the sense of usefulness and the sense of being needed.

So let's remove that stigma! And let's restore the status of our old folks to the place of honor and affection they deserve. Surely the contributions that grandmother or a grandfather can make to any family far outweigh the cost of their keep. They have time to spare for children. They have sets of moral values they can rub off onto the rising generation. They have experience of a lifetime upon which others can draw. One of the most precious rights of childhood is surely the right of access to Grandma's comforting arms when everything goes wrong. The tragedy is that we have allowed our delusions about security by government cheques to destroy the adhesive qualities of our oldest and greatest institution, the family.

To cast our old folks adrift from the family, on paper rafts made of government cheques, is a callous disregard for elementary common decency. It may also be worth recalling, as we do in the heading on this editorial, that it is a crime against Holy Writ.

live in greater comfort and with more conveniences than any other people in the world save our neighbors to the south. We want to retain that standard of living and even increase it. That is where the rub comes. The cost of living is high. But it is the cost of living at the highest level ever reached in history, not the cost of mere subsistence in rude surroundings. That's really what we are talking about when we talk about high living costs.

Pleasure is, of course, part of that living level. And does not the level of our pleasure spending make all our complaints about the cost of food seem a little hollow? We have more than enough for the necessities of life, or what are we doing spending so much of our income, collectively, on whiskey and beer and tobacco and the movies? Our liquor bill in this country alone exceeds the cost of educating our children.

All this is testimony to the effectiveness of the way in which urban workers have been able to generate and exert pressure. By forever complaining about the rising cost of living, the trades unions have gained substantially over all other segments of the population. By emphasizing the difficulties of the low-paid workers on the bottom of

The high cost of high living

THERE is another side to this "high-cost-of-living" business — the level at which we are living. It is true that in terms of 1939, our dollar is only worth 50 cents. It is true that people who have their savings cached away in banks or in bonds have lost half the value of their capital and have suffered a 50-per-cent loss in real income. But because wages generally have kept rising ahead of prices, there has been a substantial rise in the standard of living.

How often do we hear people moan today for the days when butter was 25 cents a pound, good beef available at the same price and eggs were 20 cents a dozen? But when prices were at these ruinous levels for the producers, these products were beyond the reach of hundreds of thousands of urban dwellers. They had no work and couldn't have bought steak even at 10 cents a pound.

We started thinking about these things while browsing over a recent study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. No comparable study has been made in Canada, but we would assume that, roughly, the parallel would be close. It went out to discover what an hour's labor bought in the

way of food in 1951 compared to 1929. Here are some figures: One hour's work by an average worker bought 6 loaves of bread in 1929. It buys 10 today. It bought a dozen eggs in 1929. It buys 2½ dozen today. It bought 7 pints of milk then and almost 14 pints now. It bought 1.2 pounds of steak then, buys 1.2 pounds of steak today.

Take a walk down any city street today, even in the poorer districts and look at the children. Whatever became of the bow-legged, ricketty, barefooted, thin little ragged tots who once abounded? They have been succeeded by bright eyed, straight-limbed, well clothed and shod little fellows and girls.

Walk into a kitchen in any worker's home today. It is likely to be complete with gleaming porcelain refrigerator, gas or electric stove, sparkling sink, attractive cupboards. Kitchens, in short, the like of which were seen only in the homes of the wealthy twenty-five years ago.

Canadians today are better clothed, better housed, better fed, than ever before in history. They drive more automobiles, own more radios and electrical appliances,

Farm and Ranch Editorials

The sold seed grain is no longer ours

AN awful lot of guff gets peddled around this country about "our" natural resources. That's harmless enough, provided only that we recognize it as guff. The trouble is that too much of it, when it is peddled by some so-called big shot, is taken seriously by the rest of us. The result is irreparable damage.

There was a case in point in Alberta during the recent gas export hearings. Canada uses about 300,000 tons of sulphur annually and imports it all from the United States. The wet gas of southern Alberta, now standing capped in the ground waiting markets, is high in sulphur content. Before it can be exported the sulphur has to be removed. That would get us "our" 300,000 tons a year. So when it was suggested that gas exports would make "us" self-sufficient in sulphur, and ease the strain on our U.S. dollar resources, there was general applause.

It does sound reasonable, doesn't it? Yes, provided you don't examine the facts. Our imported sulphur is supplied by a Texas sulphur company, which is owned by the Mellon family. It so happens that the same family also owns the company that owns the gas reserves in question. So regardless of what happens, our money eventually finds its way into the pockets of the Mellons.

Suppose we don't export our gas or extract the sulphur. We buy sulphur from the Mellon interests. Suppose we do extract the sulphur and export the gas. We still buy sulphur from the Mellon interests. Whether our dollars take a trip and bring sulphur back, or take a trip and bring nothing back because the sulphur is here, makes no difference whatever to the Mellons.

If an American army invaded Canada, seized all its proven gas and oil reserves, its great copper deposits in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, its iron mine in Ontario and the greatest iron ore deposits in the world in Quebec and Labrador, we'd understand what was going on. But when the same end is accomplished peaceably by Americans armed only with dollar bills, we understand nothing.

Our so-called big shots worry about the frightful deficit we are running up in our trade with the United States. That deficit is gradually divesting us of our U.S. dollar reserves. Yet when somebody from the United States comes along to grab off our natural resources, our business men all throw their hats in the air. They have seen our debt to the United States skyrocket beyond the \$5 billion mark. They have seen the price we must pay for these American investments. In many cases \$100 is returned to the United States for every original dollar invested in Canada. Yet they still cheer.

(Continued from page 5)

the scale, they have scored huge gains for the well-paid majority of their membership. These gains, naturally, have come at the expense of the producers and fixed salary employees.

It ought to be possible to get this into terms that even service club orators can understand. Let's try. The natural resources of this country are much akin to seed grain. They are the basis upon which a great future for the country can be built. From the dawn of history, there has been one inevitable penalty for people who sold their seed in order to meet immediate needs. They starved. The man who owns the seed owns the crop and the increase. Gradually, even in darkest Russia, even the stupidest peasant came to understand that fact.

To meet immediate needs of American dollars, and even to meet no needs, we are selling off our precious seed in a gigantic fire-sale. Some day when it is too late, we'll come to realize the enormity of our mistake. We'll try to buy back some of our seed. We'll do it, if we do it at all, at famine prices. Whether that seed is moved out of the country by mule train, by box car, by pipeline or by conveniently carried banks draft is of no consequence. What is of some consequence is that we awaken to the fact that having sold our seed it no longer belongs to "us". For us to talk about "our" becoming self-sufficient through the development of "our" seeds that we have sold, is the most arrant sort of nonsense. To wit: sheer guff.

★

A pleasant gesture

ANY measure that will help to reduce the spread between the cost of things that farmers buy and the price they get for the things they sell should be good for the country. On that basis, we're mildly in favor of the new Federal legislation to make it illegal for manufacturers to set the retail price of their goods.

For years there have been glaring loopholes in our anti-Combines legislation. For example, it is not against the law to gouge the public with high fixed prices provided that it is done individually and not by a conspiring combination of firms.

The combines legislation, and the new laws now indicated, go back, of course, to classical liberalism; to free trade and the automatic operation of the market place as the establisher of prices by supply and demand. In the old days, these checks and balances worked quite well. But when strong trade unions, mass production and mass distribution, department and chain stores, mass advertising and a host of other factors came into being, the system did not work because it could not work.

Let's concede at once that the Canadian price level of manufactured goods is too high all down the line. Part of the explanation is the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes are hidden in that price structure. Part of the explanation lies in the Canadian tariff. Costs are not

the primary factor in establishing selling prices. Prices are set by taking the American price, adding the tariff, the excise taxes and the sales taxes and the sum of all these figures become the Canadian price.

Prices of goods and services are set as well by boards and trade associations operating under provincial charters. Generally the most efficient plant has to charge a price that is high enough to enable the least efficient to stay in business. Wage levels, also established under provincial boards, have resulted in steady rises in these prices. Incidentally, the impact of rising prices in these areas is often heavier on the primary producers than in the manufacturing field. A farmer has to have his car and farm equipment serviced continually, though he rarely buys an electric refrigerator or mix-master.

On the other hand, a system under which the manufacturer sets the retail price is not wholly bad. At least it enables the small business men to compete with the massed wealth of the chain stores. To satisfy all his customers, the small merchant may have to carry a dozen lines of toothpaste. The chain will carry only six. You take what they have or do without.

It is well to remember that the whole practice of fixing the end price by the manufacturers sprang from the efforts of chain stores to drive everybody else out of business. They had a new "loss-leader" to advertise every day in order to lure shoppers into the store in the hope of selling them profitable merchandise. They gained on the rounds far more than they lost on the swings. The local merchant, who carried many of his customers over long periods on credit, was faced with the daily fact that chain stores sold goods as loss-leaders for less than his cost price.

During the past few months we have witnessed the frantic efforts of manufacturers to avoid, at all costs, price reductions as a means of moving stalled lines. The last thing they want is price competition. And while it is good to have a Liberal government tip its hat now and then to the ancient principle of Laissez-faire liberalism we have little faith in even the best intended legislation as a cure for our economic ills. We don't live in that kind of an economic system. What is more, we have grave doubts that this sort of legislation will work in even the small area of its operation. Where the retail outlet is firmly controlled by the manufacturers, as it is in many lines, the legislation will largely have little effect.

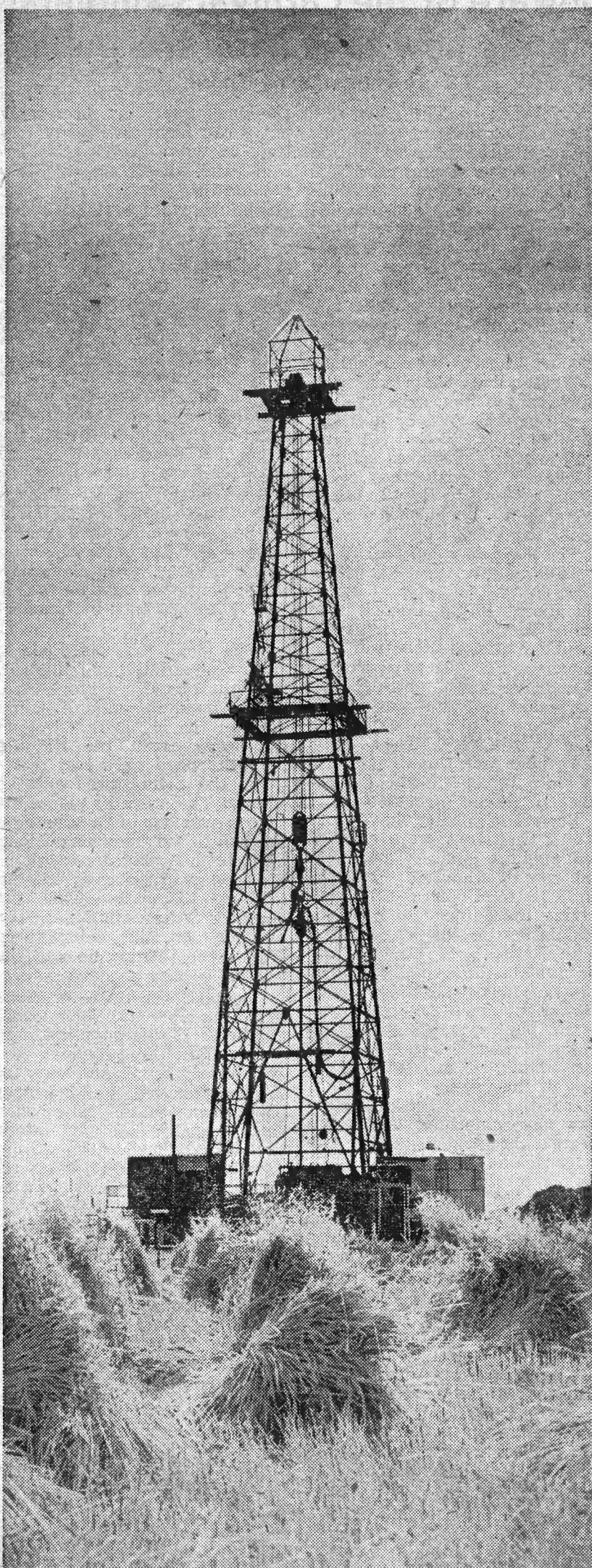
While the tariff remains in being, while wage rates keep rising, while transportation and other costs mount steadily, while the expenditures of governments and hence their rate of taxation keep going up, it doesn't seem sensible to us to expect any overnight slashing of retail prices.

★

Any comment?

A YEAR ago Kerry Wood wrote an article for the Farm and Ranch on the menace of the .22. He suggested that some form of licensing of this lethal weapon should be considered. Too many of our readers greeted the idea with jeers and catcalls. Well, since then a full score of Albertans, mainly young people, have lost their lives in .22 accidents.

What's Wrong With This Picture?



Alberta Government Photograph.

As any Alberta farmer knows, these stooks should be covered with a foot of snow to make it realistic. That would tell the story, perfectly. While the foreign oil companies will go on, for years to come, harvesting their rich crops of dollars from the natural resources that should belong to the settlers of Alberta, those settlers must continue to struggle to wrest a living from the soil, through such years of heartbreak as this one has been.



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Beware of the carnival swindlers! Here's how they took the public

By CHESTER A. BLOOM

OTTAWA: — The most fascinating incident the writer ever witnessed at an exhibition side show was several years ago at the Ottawa Central Exhibition. A large, well-muscled lady with fiercely flashing black eyes was supervising a boa-constrictor swallowing a live chicken. A mousey little fellow, horror-struck by this biological view of a snake exercising his appetite declared loudly that the exhibitors ought to be jailed.

Whereupon the lady advanced upon him, step by step, thrusting her face in his, and shouted:

"I love to see snakes eat live chickens. I wish they were men. I'd love to see the snake eat a man. I'd like to see the snake eat you".

The little man fled hastily.

The thought is recalled by the experiences of two young scientists, Philip Pocock and John Templin of the government's National Research Engineers. For three years, the pair have been getting evidence against pitchmen cheating crowds at the exhibition side shows here. Repeatedly, they have been threatened with violence by operators of these alleged "games of chance".

Scores of people have protested that they were cheated out of large sums of money at the recent exhibition. The Ottawa Better Business Bureau is taking the subject up with the Exhibition Board. They report many cases of farmers who brought in their children to see the fair losing all their money trying to win a radio or some other big prize; dragging the children away crying because they didn't get any rides or see any of the fair.

But the Better Business Bureau has something more concrete — the evidence of the two government scientists. Their report was largely confined to the "pitch" and "ball" games. The ball games refers to the ones where the operator plucks a rapidly running numbered ball out of a groove or bouncing on a jet of air to announce the number on which the sucker has bet his money to pile up points for the big prize.

Every one, they found, was cheating the crowds.

But many other like games, such as spinning wheels of fortune, knocking over stuffed cats, dolls, or milk bottles; and even the popular Bingo were fixed at the fair, your correspondent has learned from another expert here.

Take the wheels of fortune, for example. It is true that some U.S. firms make a business of selling wheels that can be fixed by a foot-operated brake, and other crooked devices. But that isn't really necessary, the expert says. A swift-fingered operator with a small bit of

chewing gum or preferably putty can fix the wheel of fortune at will. That's easy because the wheels are so nicely balanced that a fly at any point on the rim will unbalance them.

Putty Weight

It takes an eagle eye to detect such a cheating wheel operator. If he turns the wheel slowly before giving it a hard spin, that's a tip-off to the wise for a fix. He's picking the right spot to stick a bit of putty on the back of the rim. When the unbalanced wheel stops at the losing number, with a mere flick of the finger he removes the bit of putty and the evidence is gone.

Let's hear from Mr. Pocock and Templin on their findings of the peg and running ball games; instead of balls, it may be little ducks running down the channel or ping pong balls on the air jet. They are fixed by "thumbing" the numbers.

"The idea", said Mr. Pocock, "is to compare the ball numbers with the operator's score card. If you build up enough points you get the big prize. But on the score cards, the winning numbers have only two digits while the balls all have three digits. The operator places his thumb over one of the digits on the ball to toll the sucker along until he has played enough of his money to get near the big \$75 or \$100 prize. Then the operator stops thumbing the numbers on the balls, three digits keep turning up and the sucker loses."

"Suppose the operator picks a ball numbered 136, a losing number. He keeps his thumb over the 1; the customer sees only 36, a winning number. He keeps on playing, winning more points near to the prize when the operator simply stops thumbing, allowing the losing numbers to show up. Exactly the same system was used with numbered pegs over which the players tossed rings."

Templin and Pocock reported that in the three years they watched these games, they saw hundreds of people play them. "We never saw anyone carry off the \$75 or \$100 prizes," said Mr. Pocock.

Fast Counters

Sometimes the operators merely counted so fast that the ordinary confused players couldn't follow them on the score. "One night that we counted," said Mr. Templin, "we figured each of the pitch games was taking \$400 a hour over the counter. The only prizes ever paid out were trifles. Once Pocock remarked to an operator: "You have big thumbs; let's see the peg". The operator snarled: "Run along big boy; we're paying \$25 a front foot for this concession and we're not going to stand being bothered".

At another game, when he tried to take a picture, the operator vaulted over the counter, disappeared; came back quickly with a big tough who put him arm around Pocock's shoulder and tried to wheel him behind the tent. The bruiser desisted when the crowd began to take notice.

They watched a man nagged by his wife trying to win a radio. The man dropped \$20 in ten minutes at 50 cents a throw and walked away. Scores of such cases were also reported to the Better Business Bureau.

When Pocock and Templin complained to uniformed men supposedly on guard, they were told to run along and mind their business.

Another civil servant here who helps out at the exhibition each year confirms this evidence and adds to it. The real trouble, he says, is that while the big shows that make contracts with the exhibitions are run by responsible people, for the most part they have to use concessionaire independent operators who follow the fairs and exhibitions from city to city. The big job of the show contractors is to police the dishonest operators. These operators could make good money without cheating as the normal percentage of the games is heavily in their favor anyway.

Weighted Dolls

Outside of fixing the wheels of fortune by the use of bits of putty, this expert says that most of the pitch games depend on mechanical means to fleece the unwary. Take the one where the players try to knock over stuffed cats or dolls with a tossed ball. The cats or dolls are made of strips of leather sewn together. Not only are they weighted at the bottom, but the actual width of cat or doll is the exact width of the ball.

The leather, however, pro-

jects beyond the side seams where it is sewn together, and an almost unnoticeable fringe projects beyond that. Thus, though the cats or dolls appear to be set so close together that a ball can barely pass between them, actually a ball can easily be thrown through the fringe without touching the object itself.

Then there's the game where a tossed rubber ring must go not only over a peg but around the block in which the peg is set. True, the rubber ring will fit over the block with a little space between. The first gimmick is to have the pegs set a little below or above the eye of the thrower so that invariably the ring goes over one at an angle. But the ring has to be dropped evenly over the peg, squarely from above, or it won't go over the block, an almost impossible feat.

The game of knocking over the milk bottles or stuffed cats with tossed balls is another mechanical trap. The bottoms of the objects are so weighted that it is almost impossible to lay them down flat.

Ring the Bell

Even the game where the country boy likes to show his girl how strong he is by hitting a stump with a sledge hammer so hard that the weight flies up a graduated scale to ring a bell has its gimmick. It's the way the lever is placed between the stump and the weight which flies up the scale. The expert, a slightly built man, says he can always ring the bell using either arm to swing the hammer while a stalwart blacksmith exhausts himself trying. The trick is not to hit the stump squarely; rather, swing slightly behind it with the hammer and just before the blow hits, rake the hammer slightly toward you. This trips the gimmick and the weight flies to the top. "Stooges" work this to entice the country boys to try it.

Crooked Bingo

In fact, there is scarcely a side show that hasn't some trap about it to cheat the suckers. Even the highly popular game of Bingo can be, and frequently is fixed, at these shows. It can be done easily, says the expert. The operator merely has to be able to memorize six, eight or ten cards. In the modern bingo setups, the operators call the winning numbers from balls tossed up by a jet of air. When the time is ripe, he merely calls a number corresponding to one on the cards he has memorized which are held by his confederates in the audience. The crowd has its eyes fixed on the score board and not on the ball. The operator is careful not to do this too frequently; just enough to make sure that the game never loses on each play.

* * *

FUNNY THING about temper — you can't get rid of it by losing it.—Lake Park News.

Lazy Duck



This is Johnny Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta., taking his pet duck for a ride. His Mother, Mrs. Mars Bolinger won \$3 for the picture.



"Beats the old team any day, Dad"

AWHILE back, he figured out just what a new tractor would do for his farm. He didn't have enough cash in the bank to handle the deal. So he talked things over with his bank manager, fair and square.

He got his bank loan — and the tractor. From now on, he expects to work more acreage, increase his farm income. Soon the bank will be repaid.

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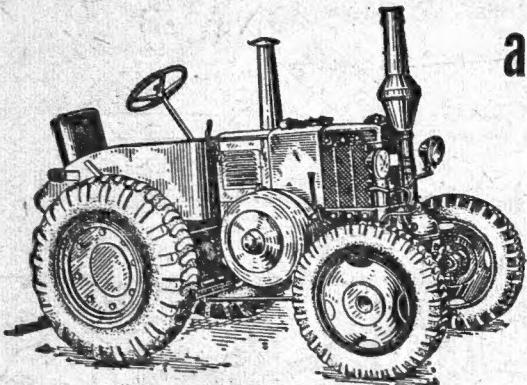
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Come on, Fight!



Mrs. D. A. Haliburton, 4921 - 46th St., Red Deer, won \$5 for this picture of Eric and Ian Moss taking a round out of each other.

How the desert was made in the Allen Hills

By R. D. SYMONS, Cache Creek, B.C.

LAST year the Farm and Ranch Review carried an article describing the reseeding of 2,500 acres to grass in a new Community Pasture which the Saskatchewan Government is building at the headwaters of the Arm River — total area 10,500 acres. I once ranched in that very spot, and if anyone wants to know why I have for thirty years (many of them as a land inspector) interested myself in land usage, I wish to say that I was personally a victim of improper methods on this very spot. May I give a rough history of this area.

In the last years of World War I, the Allen Hills (from which Arm River springs) were pretty well homesteaded except the rougher parts. The whole area is generally rough and rolling, turtle back hill succeeding turtle back hill in endless monotony, each hill separated from its neighbor by a round slough fringed with a long grass in which the ducks nested by thousands. All solid prairie wool for miles and one of the finest grazing countries I have ever seen—and we shall never see the like again.

The farmers in the flats (towards the C.N. and C.P. lines) grazed cattle and horses and cut hay here. Gradually, however, more and more land was settled and broken and even as early as 1920 it was evident something was wrong.

Wheat a Hobby

I was in the cattle business until forced out by settlers, and I found it hard even then to understand why these farmers could not see that every acre they plowed destroyed a wonderful crop—a crop which took no high-priced machinery to harvest. I saw that when the collector came around in the

fall for a payment on the binder, or the threshing outfit, or what have you, Mr. Farmer invariably drove a few cattle into Davidson or Watrous and made payment with the proceeds and I said to myself "what a curious economy." These people must grow wheat for a hobby. These cattle not only supply milk, butter and beef but pay the machinery bills as well.

These people, as was so typical in earlier days, were making a great part of their living not from their farms but from the unsettled lands about them. The day came when they could no longer keep cattle, not because the country was not suitable, but because as the older cultivation land began to deteriorate and the yield of wheat decreased, so it was necessary to plow more land to grow more wheat. Also, as the acreage increased so the pioneer machinery and the faithful oxen (which by the way were in use here as late as 1924) could no longer cope with the work.

To handle more land, more and bigger equipment was needed. To pay for this, more land had to be broken up and so the vicious circle continued, and the final result was that the few small over-grazed pastures, still left, could hardly support one cow per farm let alone the fifteen to forty head the farmers had in the days when there was still open land.

Big Mortgages

So, it looked to me as though the only land of any real value was land which had not been plowed. Of course I was very much ridiculed for saying so and looked upon as being at the best a most unprogressive man, and the worst a public enemy.

Everything was still O.K. The railways, the implement companies, the small town businessman, the mortgage companies, especially the mortgage companies were doing big business. Oh, yes, the average quarter "in the hills" was valued (and taxed accordingly) at \$3,000. An expensive municipal system, which needed taxes to keep it going, left no room for a stockman, especially when they told him bluntly that the land was worth too much to use for stock-raising and leases would not be renewed.

Man's Stupidity Fixed This

Well, by this time, (say 1922) anything with horns, except for milk cows, was a rarity and stockmen no longer in residence. In 1937 I drove through this country by car. It was a desolate scene already; half the farms abandoned; the sloughs, which had become dry and had been plowed, were no longer the sparkling ponds, gay with bright coloured water birds; the deserted fields grown up in weeds and the odd bit of pasture dry and dusty from overgrazing.

This, where but a few short years before, the prairie grass lay dappled under the summer sun, the tiger lilies waved their orange heads and the Meadow Larks and Bob-o-Links bubbled and sang their sweet notes and raised their young. A man-made desert and only one tiny part of a desert which was spreading from southern Manitoba to the base of the Rockies and from the strong woods to Mexican border.

Back to Starting Point

By the '40's it was worse and today, as the Farm and Ranch Review tells us "it is being re-seeded and returned to pasture" in an eleventh hour understanding of the fact that we can not bend to our own use, or to what we would like it to be, any area of this world service without suffering the inevitable consequences.

The land was too valuable for stock raising. Today we realize this land was too valuable to have been plowed and farmed.

What was wrong? What had happened? We know now this

land, and thousands of square miles like it throughout the west, is sub-marginal. It was not originally so. It was a land which produced a rich natural crop; land adapted to stock raising; land which was before settlement only partially sub-marginal.

The destruction of the natural grass cover, the breaking of the soil, the continual growing of wheat, with the wind and water erosion which naturally followed, with the lowering of the water table which also naturally followed brought it to its present plight.

Glances at the many semi-arid, worn-out areas of Europe and Asia might have been a guide. But no, the cry was "fill up the empty spaces — jobs for all — new towns — new industries and new civilization."

It was the old economy — an economy wanted speedy settlement of the west, more jobs, more taxes, more building, more Government, more booms, more get-rich-quick and damn the future. An economy which, showing its true colours within forty years, turned open mouthed on the people of the west demanding more and more dollars to fill its insatiable craw.

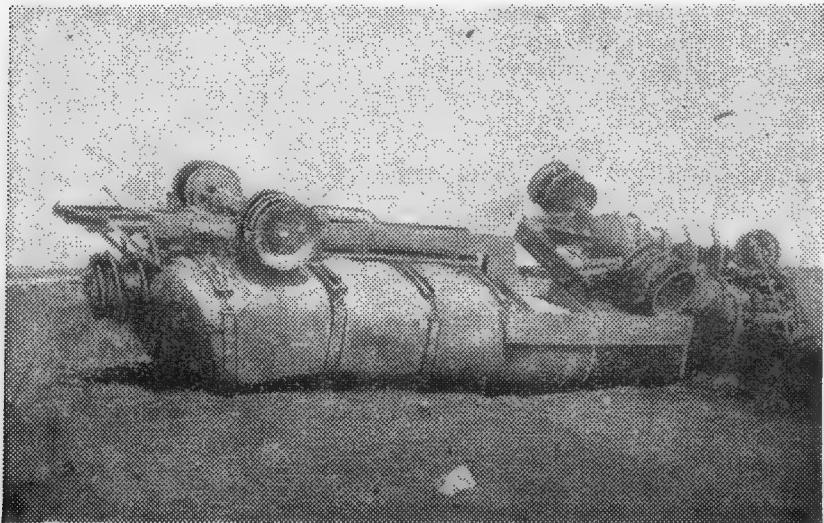
Fence trouble

A SASKATOON traveller who cut a farmer's fence to make repairs on his car is unlikely to do it again.

Near Lanigan the car hit a bump and broke a spring. It was dark and raining. The traveller stripped to his underwear and crawled under the car with a flashlight and a wrench. The wrench slipped, striking him on the forehead. In trying to avoid the blow he acquired a severe burn when his face collided with the red hot exhaust pipe.

Undaunted and armed with a pair of pliers he picked his way cautiously through a ditch full of wet weeds to the fence, making certain there was no approaching traffic. He applied the pliers and got the shock of his life. It was an electric fence.

Burned Out



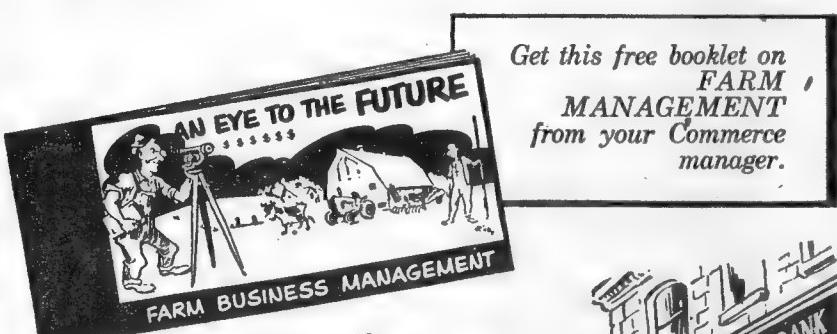
Ralph Craig of Clashmoor, Sask., sent us this picture of a burned-out oil truck he snapped south of Dafoe.



An Eye to the Future

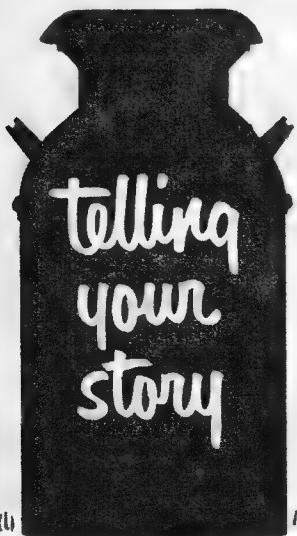
Long term planning helps you to raise more than the average for your area. This planning for the future should especially be applied to the five basic factors of farming. They are: Land, Livestock, Labour, Capital and Size of Farm or Farm Business. Every farm is different and has its individual problems. So it's up to you to make each factor work hard for you.

Many farmers have found it helpful to talk with their Commerce manager. He represents a bank that has for many years taken a keen interest in promoting better farming and in looking after Canadian farmers' banking needs. Why not pay him a visit?



The Canadian Bank of Commerce

"The Commerce"



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Circulation of these publications is well-over 4,000,000, readership from two to three times that figure.

In addition, for the entertainment and information of the consumers of your products, two weekly 15-minute network programs opened on October 4th. These are:

"Down Dairy Lane" each Thursday from 1:45 to 2:00 p.m. E.S.T. over the 28-station Trans-Canada Network of CBC.

"Perette et le Trio des Petits" each Thursday from 10:45 to 11:00 a.m. E.S.T. over an enlarged CBC French network of 7 stations.

Be sure to tune-in on the Voice of the Dairy Farmers.

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Your advertising in trade publications is directed to the retailers and distributors of your products and to users of Dairy Foods in bulk. It tells them how they can increase sales by tie-in with your advertising, how they can make wider and more economical use of Dairy Foods. To help in this selling job, your Dairy Foods Service Bureau originates timely, colourful display material for use from coast to coast.

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Your Dairy Foods Service Bureau supports its advertising with consumer service that is winning thousands of friends. MARIE FRASER, your food editor, already has distributed 90,000 Dairy Foods recipe folders in answer to requests and has answered hundreds of inquiries from consumers. The high quality of her regular editorial service on Dairy Foods to the food editors and radio commentators has established her articles and recipes as regular features in many publications.

Thus, millions of people from coast to coast are reading and hearing your Sales Messages . . . learning more about dairy foods and new ways to use them . . . discovering the economy of Dairy Foods . . . gaining a new understanding of the part played by Dairy Farmers in feeding the Nation.



DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

409 HURON STREET, TORONTO



Government control in wild life preservation

By KERRY WOOD

WHEN something goes wrong we are inclined to demand: "Why doesn't the government do something about that?"

Most of us realize that the government has more to say all the time about our daily lives. Western Canadians are somewhat individualistic in temperament by tradition, inheriting the resourceful self-reliance of our pioneers and therefore scowling on too much government intervention — however we may feel about the good things of the Welfare State. Thinking about the independence of western philosophy the other day, and realizing that writers are just as hot-headedly individualistic as farmers and other pioneer groups, I was amazed to find myself wondering if certain forms of government-controls in the specialized field of nature study might not be wise and good.

Sanctuaries

Throughout the west there are areas where certain birds and animals thrived during the past, but where humans are now invading the wild creatures' home territories to threaten their survival. In many cases, it would be in the public interest to establish government sanctuaries to save our wildlife — and I'm not thinking only of game birds and animals.

A good example is provided by the farmers' favorite bird, the Franklin's Gull which does so much good as a controller of cutworms, wireworms, grasshoppers, and field-mice. Farmers who have watched the swirling flocks behind spring ploughs know the marvelous value of these pest-hungry birds — yet in many western regions, those self-same farmers have drained marshes where gulls lived.

When marshes are drained, the homeless Franklins are forced to find new nesting sites farther away, thus reducing the gulls' numbers and effectiveness in heavily settled farm districts. For the good of all farmers, it is most important to have gull colonies located as close as possible to croplands where the birds are so willing to feast on pests. Therefore, government intervention to protect gull-nesting territories would be sensible legislation. In fact, we should insist on Government Gull Sanctuaries throughout the West right now!

Other Sanctuary plans could be suggested. For instance, we may soon need preserves to save the diminishing herds of Pronghorn Antelope. Another item: small wasteland sanctuaries near towns and cities help provide havens for valuable insectivorous birds. So I'm in favor of more Government Wildlife Parks or Sanctuaries.

Conservation Officers

Farmers and sportsmen have organized many pest control campaigns to reduce numbers of coyotes, wolves, cougar, crows, magpies, and hawks. (I am always sorry to see hawks included in such schemes, despite the fact that harmful hawks are usually specified such as Cooper's and Goshawks. It's a sorry truth that few of us can accurately identify evil hawks, which means that thousands of rodent-killing hawks are destroyed every year.)

As for other pests listed, control campaigns vary greatly in efficiency and worth. A greater effort is being made in every province to train men in the use of certain coyote eradicators, notably the terrible 10:80 poison and Cyanide Guns. Wolves and cougars are still Varmint-problems in hinterland farm districts, their control largely left to individual farmers and backwoodsmen. Regarding bird pests, we still hear of municipalities paying for Crow and Magpie eggs — a control idea that has never worked satisfactorily. Crows remain the sportsmen's chief bird-pest, while Magpies are extremely harmful to farmers' small stock.

Some communities have organized excellent magpie-trap programs — while the neighboring district hasn't bothered. After the trap campaign was finished, magpies from surrounding territories move in to repopulate regions where the birds were trapped scarce: hence all the good efforts of farmers and sportsmen come to nothing and Magpies continue to increase.

If we had government Conservation Officers specially trained in pest control methods working in zonal districts throughout the west we'd accomplish something worthwhile. Their duties would be to organize effective and wide-spread campaigns against pests, at the same time educating us about the good and bad in pest matters.

I hope they would insist that we give up the indiscriminate persecution of hawks, leaving the destruction of evil hawks to trained personnel such as the



"Say, Bub, could you use a good cow-puncher?"

Conservation Officers themselves—who'd be sure to spare the valuable rodent-killing birds. (Incidentally, I once calculated the worth of a gopher hawk to be \$1,000 per bird! This figure was based on the value of grain the hawk saves for farmers by killing grain-eating gophers and mice during its life. Surely we can't afford to kill \$1,000 birds, just because we haven't shaken off an erroneous superstition that "hawks are bad"?)

It's my belief that Conservation Officers would save money for farmers by drastically reducing numbers of destructive pests in each province, while enlightening us on the true worth of helpful allies among birds and animals. They might also be able to check the spread of new pests—such as the alarming invasion of European Starlings to the West. Starlings haven't done much damage in our prairie provinces as yet, but their numbers are going up fast. Soon they'll oust beneficial insectivorous birds from nesting sites near our homes and gardens; every Easterer can tell you about the filthy habits of this imported bird. Where Starlings winter, they could be effectively controlled by Roost-bombing supervised by Conservation Officers.

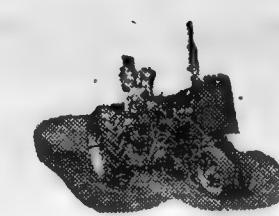
The .22 Menace

Another regulation I favor is some sensible restriction on the deadly .22 rifle. Readers may remember my REVIEW article on this theme, when I advocated a license on .22 weapons. It was suggested that farmers be allowed to use .22's on their own lands without being subject to any tax, also target shooting in supervised rifle ranges was fully approved. The main idea was to impose controls on trespasser-riflemen.

Well, the article aroused a storm of protest, and nothing was accomplished. Yet, since the article was published, more than twenty human beings, mostly youngsters, have been killed by .22 bullets in the province of Alberta alone—the result of accidents involving juveniles carrying these very dangerous fire-arms.

For the protection of young lives and the safety of farm folk and their valuable livestock, we should have some form of Governmental Control of the .22 rifle. It need not be a license or a tax, but we certainly need some restriction on this death-dealing juvenile weapon. Sensible control plans should be worked out by farm organizations and sportsmen's clubs, their suggestions forwarded to our governments as soon as possible to reduce .22 fatalities and destructiveness.

There you have a few ideas favoring more government controls in wildlife welfare. Perhaps none of my readers will agree with me. If not, how about you making some counter suggestions?



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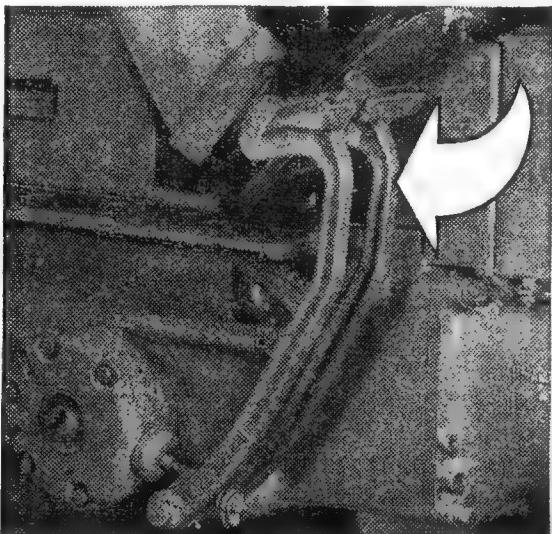
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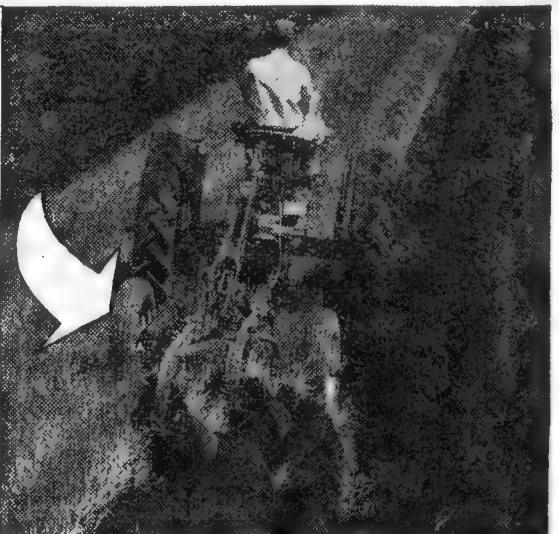
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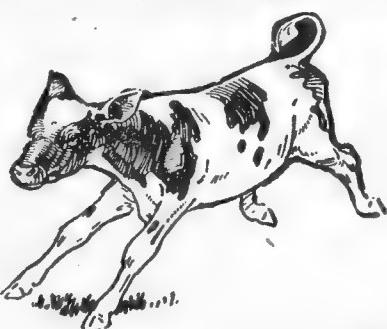


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Happy Pig



Mrs. E. Wybeck, Box 1, Warburg, Sask., sent us this picture of complete contentment and won \$5.

An Eastern view of prairie water problems

from the *Financial Times*

THE Prairie problem continues basically unchanged, this in spite of the fact that the external and internal conditions which made the prairie economy what it is have been altered substantially. We continue to regard the lower Prairies — Manitoba and Saskatchewan — as almost exclusively a producer of exportable bread grain surpluses and therefore, come drought and highwater, we refuse to consider possible alternatives.

The lower Prairies, by their nature, are primarily agricultural. Nevertheless, wherever possible, the agricultural economy that depends on one or two export markets should be modified. Whether this is done by greater diversification of agricultural pursuits, or by the creation of a wider range of employment facilities, it requires the development of those natural resources which both politics and inertia continue to force us to neglect.

However, the more we look at the Saskatchewan River — north and southern branches — the more desirable it seems that the development of this river should be undertaken. It has been kicked around for a long time, although it has been, like the Canso Ferry, a politically polished apple at almost every election in the past couple of decades.

Not All at Once

Everything cannot, and need not, be done at once. There are rivers which could provide power and water — industry and life — all over the lower prairies. But a start might be made on the South Saskatchewan which, if properly harnessed, would make the following things possible:

In the strategic triangle between Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Swift Current, it would cre-

ate crop certainly where there is now a crop failure about every three years.

The availability of regular water the year round would permit diversification where life now depends on wheat and wheat marketing solely.

By an increase in live stock and dairy and "green growth" farming, it would provide year round agricultural activities, increase financial stability for municipalities, citizens, business and labor. It would do away with the feast and famine activities of railway transport systems and necessitate the creation of local processing and service industries.

This diversification would not only bring about a stabilization of population which is currently shrinking, but an increase of population balance which is both politically and socially unsound at the present time.

Major Power Service

The 100,000 horsepower available on the South Saskatchewan are, in their cumulative effect, probably worth 500,000 horsepower developed anywhere else. They constitute the only major source of electric power in this Saskatchewan area and could be the beginning of a grid system which would multiply the population, diversify the economy, create the industry and improve the life of every prairie farmer and small town businessman.

It would permit people to have water when they want it, which is not now the case, and would make it possible for manufacturers to sell equipment to people who now have no use for it, seeing that they have only as much power as the wind will generate in the small mill on top of the barn.

The Saskatchewan Rivers Development Association is, of course, a lobby. So are all the

other groups which want something done for their industry or their district. It is perfectly good business to have a lobby and to form a lobby, although the Seaway lobby is trying to bring the word into disrepute by sneeringly applying it only to the Seaway opponents. Anyway, one must admire the modesty and reticence of the S.R.D.A. which is interested in getting something done about the Prairie rivers.

They state that the cost of the project would be staggering. It would cost \$103 millions, about one-eighth of the figure which others are currently throwing around to bring the "Queen Mary" to the foot of Bay Street in Toronto.

While this figure of \$103 millions is undoubtedly large they break it down to show only a couple of millions would be required now; that in any case the province would pay \$35 millions for the power development. This would leave about \$70 millions of the total to be spent over the years ahead or, at \$2 a bushel, the equivalent of 35 million bushels of wheat. This year's wheat crop is about 500 million bushels so that in effect, for the price of about one-eighth of this year's wheat crop, we can assure, for the Saskatchewan Prairie electric power, drinking water, irrigation water, diversified farms and all the attributes of a well-mixed economy.

Smaller Acreage

Nor would it be necessary for the farmers to continue to hold vast acreages to make a living out of wheat. A mixed irrigation farm can do much better than that on small pieces of land.

At Lethbridge, as we are never loath to point out, a farm couple we used to know held over 700 acres and never had a crop two years in succession. This same piece of land is now being held by three families, with nineteen persons, in three modern homes, raising everything from peas and sugar beets to cows and flowers; and there are three cars in three garages. Anybody who had seen Lethbridge for the first time in 1936 and then again in 1948 knows what has happened to the "City of Sunshine."

There are about 700,000 acres of irrigable land which could be handled by the South Saskatchewan river through the development outlined above. Even a start would have a real effect on the economy of the area. There is no incentive now for people in search of land to move to the Prairies. There is growing incentive for the Prairie people to move to the big cities in search of factory jobs. The social effects of a reversal of our mistaken policies, of trimming our economy to the winds of transient buying policies abroad, would in themselves be worth many times more than the price of one-eighth of this year's wheat crop.

Farm Service Facts

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Operation and Care of Space Heaters

Just as in ships, locomotives and factory furnaces, oil has displaced coal, so in domestic heating the use of oil is being demanded more and more by housewives who want clean, even heat with a minimum of chores.

Correct Size Heater Gives Comfort and Economy

If a heater is too small, room temperature may be too low. If it is too large, it may result in waste of fuel. Where houses have ordinarily been hard to heat, poor insulation and lack of weather stripping may be the cause. In many cases, however, the installation of two small heaters rather than one, will give greater satisfaction.

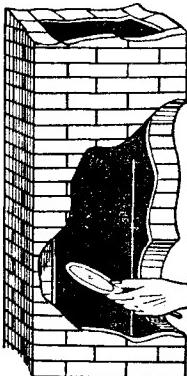
Correct Draft Essential

One of the main essentials for satisfactory heater service is correct chimney draft. There are three draft conditions to cope with—insufficient draft, down draft and too much draft.

Insufficient Draft

A lazy, hazy flame and no heat, deposits of "soft" carbon in the heater and possibly smoke and soot in the house points to insufficient chimney draft.

It may be caused by obstructions in the chimney or loose mortar between bricks forming cracks and allowing air to enter the chimney. Locate and remove obstructions or repair the outside of the chimney using fresh mortar. Soot which frequently accumulates at sharp bends in the chimney may be removed by raising and lowering, by means of a long rope, a brick or iron pipe wrapped in burlap.



To test chimney draft, light a sizeable wad of crumpled newspaper in the vent opening. If bits of paper come down in 3 or 4 minutes draft is insufficient. To examine a straight chimney for obstructions use a hand mirror as shown in diagram.

Down Draft

If the heater "puffs" or "roars" alternately or if there is a gas smell or oil odor in the house it may be caused by a down draft in the chimney. The remedy may be to extend the chimney at least 2 feet above the tallest object surrounding the house or to attach a chimney crown to the top of the chimney. Both may be necessary in special cases.

Excessive Draft

Too much draft causes oil to be consumed faster than necessary. The heater may "roar", the flame may not come out of the burner and the fuel may seem to boil in the burner. The standard draft meter or regulator should prevent excessive draft; however in rare cases it is necessary to install an extra draft meter.

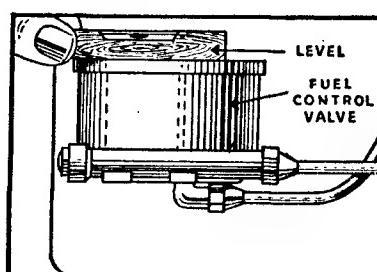
Chimney Connections

If possible long stove pipes should be avoided. The horizontal section of the pipe extending from the elbow to the chimney should rise toward the chimney at least one-half inch for each foot of pipe. Guard against leaks around the stove pipe.

Other Operating Hints

It is extremely important that when the room temperature rises above or drops below the desired temperature, that the adjustment of the burner be a slight one. Turning the burner "all off" or "all on" is wasteful of fuel and cannot yield the maximum comfort.

Cleaning the burner pot to make sure the small holes around the inside of the burner are open is essential for complete combustion. Cleaning the feed tube and strainer of the control valve is also necessary for a free flowing oil supply. The adjustment of the oil control valve should be left strictly alone.



To ensure the proper flow of fuel check the fuel control valve for horizontal level by placing a small hand level on top of valve name plate and adjust legs of the heater unit until control valve is level in both directions.

During the Winter some dirt and moisture probably found its way into the heater tank. As this might cause corrosion in summer when the heater is idle, each spring, when shutting off heater for the summer, drain and clean tank and leave it empty.

A large manufacturer of space heaters estimates that in 50% of the cases heater performance can be improved. For maximum satisfaction it will pay to check your whole heating system before winter sets in. For further details on the operation and care of the burner, refer to the manual provided by the manufacturer.

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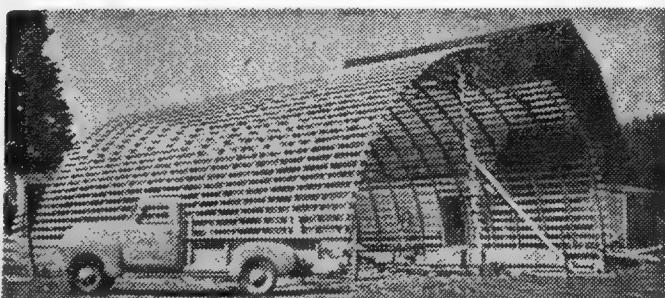
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Up-ended



This is what happened too often in Alberta this year when farmers tried to cut their grain on water-logged fields. J. H. Connop of Bragg Creek won \$5 for this picture.

The quarrel between Peter and Paul was decisive for Christianity

By FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.), B.D.

A quarrel in the Church is seldom a pleasant thing. It often drives good people away from the Church. It usually weakens and does not build. Usually quarrels are over trivial matters. Sometimes, however, a quarrel is most necessary and saves the Church.

We think of the Early Church as perfectly harmonious. As a matter of fact it was full of quarrels. The most famous quarrel was that between Peter and Paul. Paul says he "withstood him to the face". He was angry at Peter. Had Peter won the Christian Gospel would have reverted to Pharisaism. Christ would have become merely one of the great religious teachers. The Christian Gospel would have lost its uniqueness. The Church would have been destroyed. Peter did not win: Paul did.

If you wish to understand this fight read the Epistle to the Galatians. It is called "Paul's explosive letter". It is packed with dynamite. It is written by an angry man. Notice as you read it how Paul states his entire Gospel in the very first sentence. Notice also his claim for complete independence from man for his Gospel.

What was the quarrel about? There was a strong movement in the Church to which Peter and Barnabas lent their prestige and support to demand the observance of certain rites and ceremonies as essential to purity and salvation. "Righteousness comes by the law", they said. Justification comes by "works of the law". This was the faith which Paul had held before his conversion. He knew how hopeless it was.

Paul maintained on the other hand that righteousness was not an achievement of man. It

was a gift of God. Not by sacrifice, not by ritual, not by religious ceremonies, not even by carefully walking the taut line of the Ten Commandments without falling off, did a man become good. Goodness is the work of God. It only comes as man surrenders and God bestows.

This redemption God made possible through Jesus Christ and His death. Thus Paul gathered the flaming faith of early Christianity into one inclusive creed when he told the jailer seeking salvation, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved".

Lost Soul

Paul believed that he himself had been a lost soul. He believed that the world was peopled by lost souls. Everybody is lost somehow. By "lost" he meant men who lived in constant fear of calamity and death, men who were the creatures of circumstance, and men who saw no meaning in life. He meant by "lost" men who lacked power to surmount life, to control life rather than letting life control them. He meant men who were burdened by memories of past sin or shackled by present sin.

Salvation could not be found in "a Gospel of good works". It is no use telling such people to "try harder".

Salvation comes only from God and God had spoken in Jesus Christ. God sent the prophets, but He came in His Son. To distinguish Jesus utterly and completely from other great religious leaders and teachers you have only to listen to Him. "I am the way. I am the truth. Believe on me. He that hath seen me hath seen God. Abide in me." And a

thousand more. He did not so much teach truth as claim in an astounding way to incarnate truth. Those who knew Him best declared Him to be God's only Son. There is no more pregnant sentence in all language than, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world."

Our contemporary Church has not been making enough of Jesus Christ. We have dragged Christ down to a position of equality with Socrates, Aristotle, and Buddha. If you asked the average Church-goer what being a Christian meant you would get a great surprise. I have consistently asked youth groups that question and have had astounding answers. Usually they say, "Keeping the Ten Commandments"; "Being kind"; "Not lying or stealing"; "Not committing adultery". Now the Christian man will embody all this, but so may a Buddhist. Thus a military commentator at the time of Gandhi's death called him "a great Christian!"

Paul would say that a Christian was one who believed in Christ. Believing in Christ meant for Paul believing that Christ died for our sins, that He rose again from the dead thus asserting His victory over sin and death. It meant such a complete consecration that we died to our old proud and selfish persons and lived a new life in the fellowship and power of the living Christ. The phrase

"in Christ" occurs constantly in Paul's writings. He thought of himself as the least of the followers of Christ, a poor and insignificant person, but he thought of the power of the Gospel and the glory of Christ and at once becomes a man transformed. He was "a man in Christ".

Christianity to Paul was not merely the Sermon on the Mount. It was not merely the story of the Good Samaritan. It was not merely following in Jesus' footsteps, or "being good". It was being "crucified with Christ". It was the utter transformation of character and life by the recognition that God had broken the back of history. God had entered the human scene for the redemption of mankind and through the Cross and the Resurrection had given men a way of salvation.

Paul's Faith

Now you may disagree with this faith. You may refuse it or deny it. But do recognize that it was Paul's faith. It was the faith that made the Christian Church. Without it there would have been no Christian Church. The Christians proclaimed to the world that God had won a world-shaking victory of evil. God's Son had taken human flesh and overthrown the devil. Men were delivered from sin and death. All man had to do to enter into possession of peace and victory

was to believe, to give faith of his entire being.

There were corollaries to this faith. A certain kind of life and behaviour would follow. A certain fellowship would be created. Christians would have a new conception of service and work. There would be a new relationship between master and servant. This faith was highly dangerous; it would overthrow principalities and powers. Vast tyrannies, long-established social welfare institutions would be revolutionized by it.

Grace of God

It all began with the individual human heart that was transformed by the Grace of God in Christ Jesus. This was the "liberty" of which Paul writes. This is the achievement of which he said, "I do not frustrate the grace of God: for if righteousness come by the law, then Christ is dead in vain". What was it that grace could do and "the law" could not do?

Law says, "The soul that sins must die"; Grace says, "The soul that sins must be pardoned". Law says, "Do this and live"; Grace says, "Live and you will be able to do this". Law gives you just your deserts; Grace has no reference to deserts. It has only the story of the Lost Sheep and the Prodigal Son. Law has no promise of achievement; Grace says, "To as many as received Him to them gave He power to become Sons of God".

I know of many religions with glorious history telling of man's desperate effort to ascend to God.

I know of only one religion that tells the wondrous story of God coming down to man. Not man climbing with bleeding hands to the great white throne, but God with bleeding hands reaching down to men. Not man clutching upward, but God reaching downward.

Dr. Drummond was a great soul. A woman once asked him to come and visit her husband who was deaf and blind, because Drummond would "bring a perfume to the house that would do him good". When the great Scotchman was dying, he asked them to play for him his favorite hymn. As they played it to the tune of Martyrdom — sometimes I think that Martyrdom contains the soul of Scotland — the dying figure sat up in bed and softly beat time with his hands,

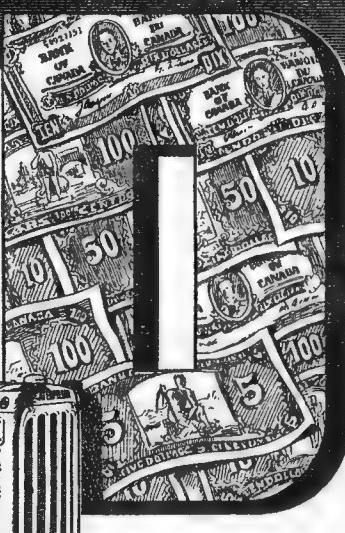
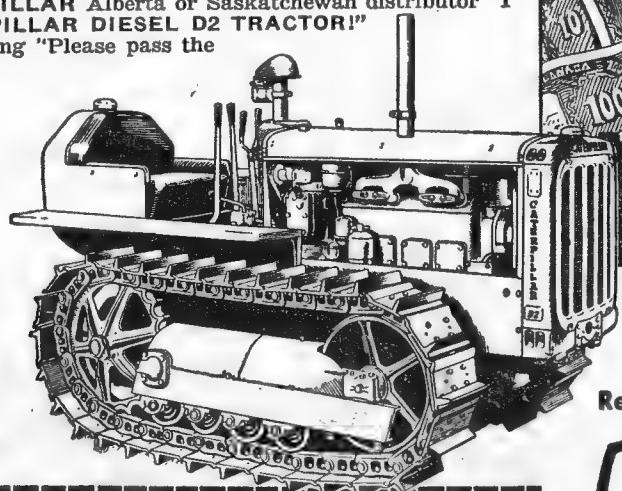
*"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or to defend His cause;
Maintain the glory of His cross,
And honour all His laws."*

As he relaxed in bed Dr. Drummond said, "There's nothing to beat that!"

No my friends; there's nothing in heaven above or hell below or on the earth between, there's nothing at all to beat that!

Please pass the PROFITS!!

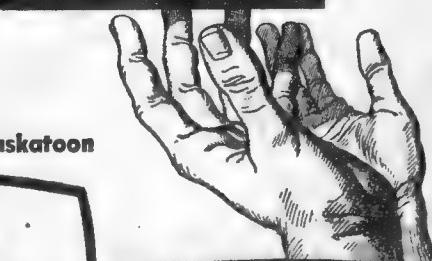
When you want the butter, you say "Please pass the butter". And you get it. When you want profits on the farm, you say to your CATERPILLAR distributor, "I want a D2!" and that's the same as saying "Please pass the profits". Because work done on time, under difficult conditions, at low cost, means profit on the farm — and a CATERPILLAR DIESEL D2 TRACTOR is a whiz at beating low, wet soil conditions, at beating weather emergencies, at slashing operating and maintenance costs. Say to your CATERPILLAR Alberta or Saskatchewan distributor "I want a CATERPILLAR DIESEL D2 TRACTOR!" It's just like saying "Please pass the profits!"



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straight, but around the road, it was further. He said he would drive me, only he had no team! His wife kindly gave me a bite of breakfast, and I set off for home. But got lost again.

By now, word had evidently gone around. My husband was supposed to go threshing that morning, but since I wasn't home, and he and a neighbor had spent the night on horseback looking for me, he didn't go. They stopped the outfit, and all hands were just preparing for a thorough search, when I calmly, but wet and bedraggled, with barley beards sticking out from my sweater and even my ears, walked into the yard. No one was around just then, but they saw my tracks on the road, and hurried up to the house. My husband had baked the bread.

Oh, the cows! Well my husband found them easily, as they were no distance from home!

Mrs. Frank Degginger.
Dapp, Alberta.

* *

Early combine

I REMEMBER working with an old-type combine in the fall of 1928, at Warren, Man. It was a 16-footer, big and husky; much like the regular steel separator, minus feeder and blower and powered by a gas engine. There was no grain bin; a wagon was hitched under the grain spout and trailed with the outfit around the field. A heavy load for a 15-30 tractor. My job was hauling grain. I used two teams, three wagons. There would always be one at the combine, one at the granary being unloaded by the other hired man, and one jogging back and forth between field and granary.

Some fields were straight combined, others were swathed using binders (knotters removed), one having an 8-foot extension, so two swaths would be laid together.

Tom Bird.
Foxford, Sask.

* *

Wet journey

I remember away back so far I can't remember the exact year. Dad made up his mind to move from Manitoba to Montana. Away we went by train, and the old Missouri River was on a rampage. Along the way the railway was near washed out, so as the train passed along everybody had to get on one side of the train, the other side was under water. Then you could hear a pin drop, even the children were still.

Mrs. B P. Ingram.
Kevisville, Alta.

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QUESTION: What payment shall I be required to make?

ANSWER: An initial deposit of at least \$10.00 is required and thereafter deposits of not less than \$5.00 will be accepted at any time convenient to the Depositor. Deposits may be made at any Treasury Branch, or at the office of the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Edmonton.

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Behind the Egyptian crisis stand corruption and poverty

By BEN MALKIN

THE British election is over now, but the problems that face the new government are exactly the same as those that confronted the old. They are, in fact, the same which face every country in the West, including Canada, in greater or less degree: How to rearm against the threat of Russian aggression, without at the same time reducing living standards to an intolerable degree. Only in Britain, these questions are a little more acute than in countries like Canada or the United States, and Britain's headaches have been intensified by difficulties in the Middle East, particularly Egypt, which have not had an equal impact on Britain's allies.

In the first week of October, the Egyptian government decided to denounce its 1936 treaty with Britain which allowed the United Kingdom to maintain troops in the Suez Canal area for the protection of Suez, in return for which Britain supplied arms to Egypt. At the same time, Egypt decided to renege on an agreement, more than 50 years old, for joint administration of the Sudan between Egypt and Britain. The Sudan, a country rich in cotton and other products, is a country of 8,000,000 people lying south of Egypt.

Corruption and Poverty
The background to the situation is this. The ruling Wafdist

Party in Egypt has been shaken in the past year because of arms purchase scandals. The great mass of people, the fellahs or peasants, own no land, have little hope of improvement in their lives. Corruption in the government and deep poverty among a majority of the people have combined to create serious discontent. On top of this was the expensive and disastrous Egyptian military adventure against the new state of Israel in 1948.

To divert the attention of the discontented people at home from the real source of their troubles, which is the corruption of the Egyptian government and the antiquated, feudal social system, the government made Britain a target of Egyptian wrath. Seeking a scapegoat is an old trick among shaky governments. In this case, Britain was the scapegoat.

At the same time, the Egyptians apparently got wind of a deal made at the conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Ottawa in September. It was agreed then among the Western powers that a Middle East command of the allies should be set up with Britain, France, Turkey, the United States and Egypt sharing responsibility as equal partners for Suez Canal defence.

Egypt apparently figured that if this deal ever went through,

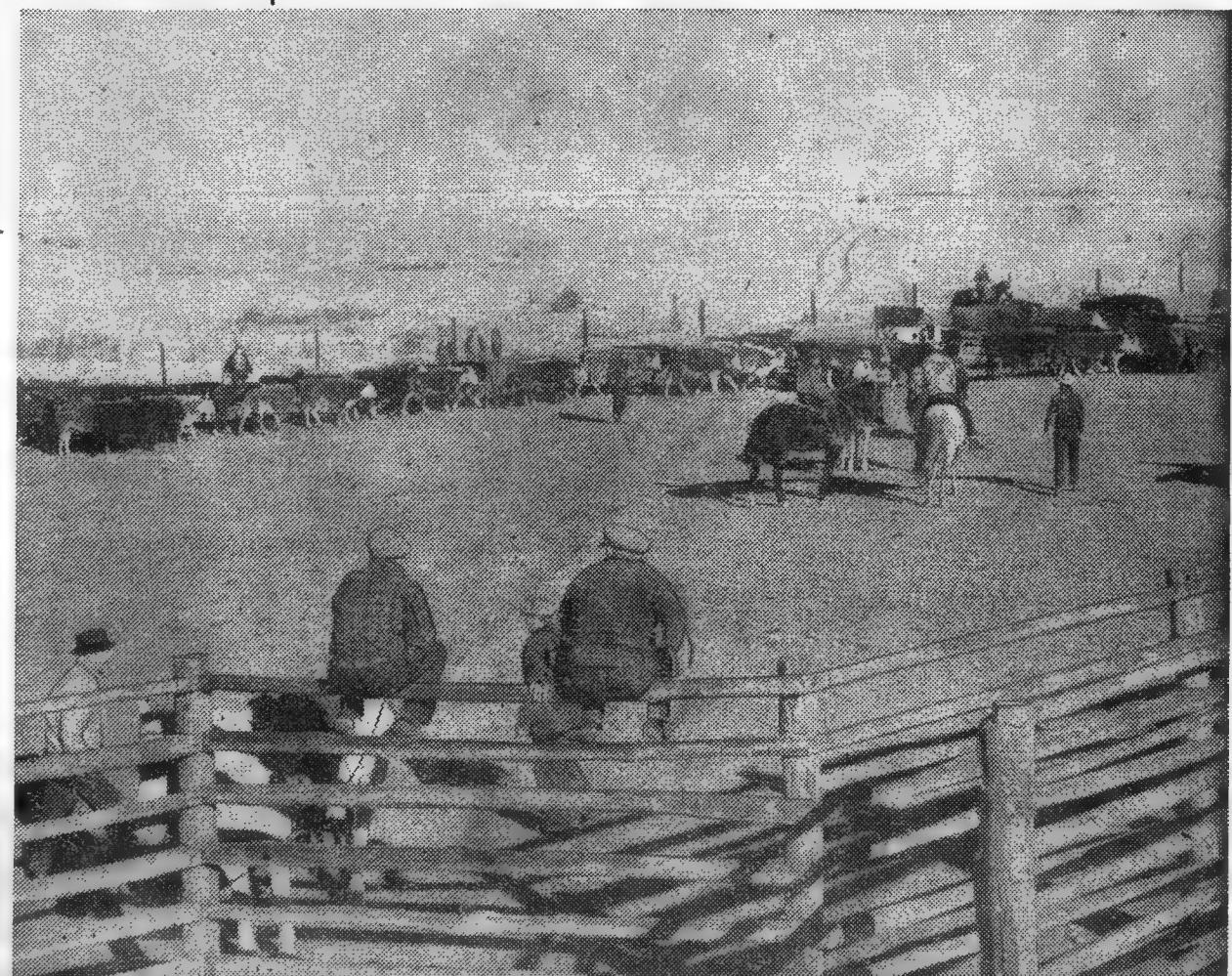
she could never get sole control of Suez. The time to strike was before the agreement jelled into action, and while Britain was still the sole guardian of Suez. That's why Egypt struck at the time she did, about four or five days before Britain publicly proposed international garrisoning of the canal.

No Comparison

But Egypt apparently overlooked two important factors. First, Britain would have the support of the whole Western world if she decided to stick at Suez. Second, any offensive move would have to come from Egypt, since Britain already had troops at Suez, and they would merely have to stay put. This created a wholly different situation from that of Iran, where Britain did not have the support of the West, and where she would have had to land troops if she wished to use force to maintain her rights in the Iran oil fields.

That was the background to Britain's crisis abroad. At home, there was another, more immediate crisis, which every British citizen was conscious of when he voted. Britain had to rearm in order to do its share, and more, in the defence of the West. But if it rearmed, civilian production would have to be curtailed. Rearmament in Britain would not merely mean less cars, as it would in Canada or the United States. It would, as well, mean less shelter, less clothing, and less food — far less than before rearmament. Real sacrifices would have to be demanded of the public. The issue was: How would these sacrifices be shared?

Market Round-up



Here's a job they like to do. These farmers are segregating the cattle that have been fattening for them at the Maple Creek Community Pasture.

National Film Board Photo.



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*TORQUE is the ability of a tractor engine to maintain the speed it needs to pull a load . . . even though the load increases due to changing soil conditions, grades, or other factors.

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The "cash in—get out" fever is gripping the west

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

VANCOUVER: Western Canada is suffering an era of restlessness such as has never been known before. Periods of restlessness are not new to this country. There was one around the turn of the century when land-hungry people of the world trekked to the prairies.

But there was direction and purpose in that movement. The pioneers sought only an opportunity to acquire land of their own, and a chance to produce, even under sod-house conditions for the first few years.

The present restlessness is different. It lacks definite direction and purpose. Its philosophy seems to be: "Cash in. Get out. Try something else somewhere for a soft life, and maybe some quick money."

So, thousands of persons turn their eyes from the prairies toward the west coast. Land prices are higher. There is a chance to make a big profit on the prairie farm, sell it, and escape harsh winters and isolation, by grabbing something in B.C.

Losses Ahead

The prairie farmer who succumbs to this thinking, without deep consideration and some study of the coastal province, might be heading for financial losses.

I know a lot about this restlessness, because every day restless persons come to my desk in the Vancouver Daily Province and ask my advice as to how and where to start farming in B.C.

To all I give the same reply: "I cannot advise you; but if I were thinking of farming in B.C. I would go out and work as a hired man for a year or so, and make observations on soils, water, crops, production, transportation and marketing."

Let us consider four recent cases:

Woman says her husband is in the lumber business, but would like to finance the purchase of a small cattle ranch in the Cariboo.

I put some questions to her: Is he young enough to carry through a long-term breeding program? Would he be temperamentally suited to such a program? Is he a good bookkeeper? Would he find satisfaction in studying co-operatives and marketing for a period of years?

She didn't know; hadn't really thought of it.

Case No. 2. — Middle-aged farmer from Dauphin, Manitoba; excellent farm on power line; latest equipment in house

and barn; can sell out at handsome profit; has no knowledge of B.C. conditions, but thinks he would like to start ranching in the interior.

This family has lived its lifetime among relatives and friends in a co-operative community. They do not suffer from isolation. There is plenty of neighborly help around when they need it. But visions of big profit on the home farm leads to restlessness. The farmer dreams of picking up something cheap in an isolated part of the Cariboo.

High Land Prices

But inflation is also with us in B.C. in a big way too. Land prices are at record highs. Wages and cost of living just about the highest in Canada. Taxes moving upward rapidly along with everything else.

The Dauphin man might find a bargain; but he might also be well-advised to be wary.

Case No. 3: I ran into this while on a driving trip on Vancouver Island. I got off the pavement, and negotiated some very bad rock, gravel and muck side-roads, and sighting a poultry farm, I drove in for some road directions.

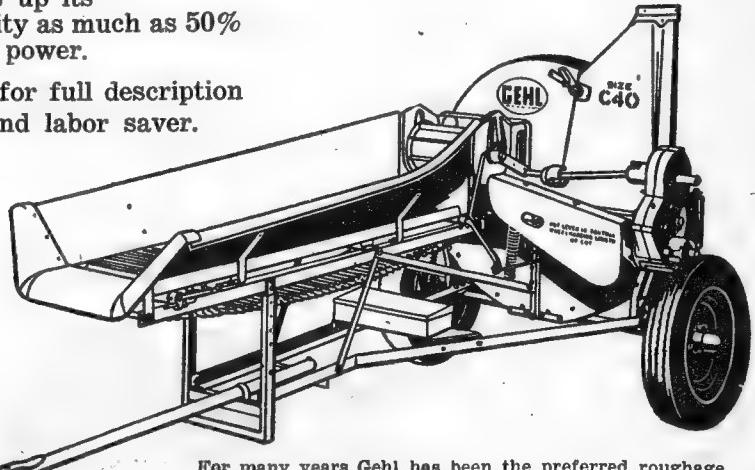
There was a car with Saskatchewan license in the yard. The place did not appear any too prosperous. The poultry buildings were somewhat rundown.

This man wanted to escape the harsh climate of the prairie, and get some smaller acreage,

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easier to work, near a city. He had bought the place in late spring.

He wasn't too happy. He was right in the bush on a mucky road, and the fall rains starting. He will work in deep, soft snow, likely, for a good part of the winter. It's not an easy life, and he still has his isolation.

Case No. 4 is a little different. Farmer, aged 60, born on his parent's homestead in southern Manitoba, and now working the farm. He took a driving trip through B.C.

Bad Signs

He gave me a penetrating look, and said: "There is something wrong in this country. Nearly every farm has a "For Sale" sign on it. That doesn't look good."

There are many reasons: Restlessness is one; quick turnover at a profit is another. Some sell because they led themselves to believe they would make enormous profits from their produce, and they found marketing conditions were tough.

Then, too, some farms are being sold because the children refuse to stay on the land. They are lured away by thoughts of bigger and easier money in the cities.

The boys say they can get \$18 per day in the logging camps. Why farm? But ponder on this; thousands of loggers only worked 42 days this year because fire hazards closed the camps.

That did not ease the farm labor situation because every day the loggers looked for rain, and hoped to get back into the camps. They would not go back to the farms.

Indeed, a common expression among growers today is: "The logging industry sets the wages for B.C. The farmer cannot compete with those wages."

So, unable to get help, the farmer runs up the "For Sale" sign.

After I reeled off a few explanations for my farm friend from Southern Manitoba, he said: "After living all my life on the prairie, I have a hemmed-in feeling in the mountains, and I'm going home."

Far be it from me to paint a depressing picture of my chosen province. I enjoy it here. I like

What's That?

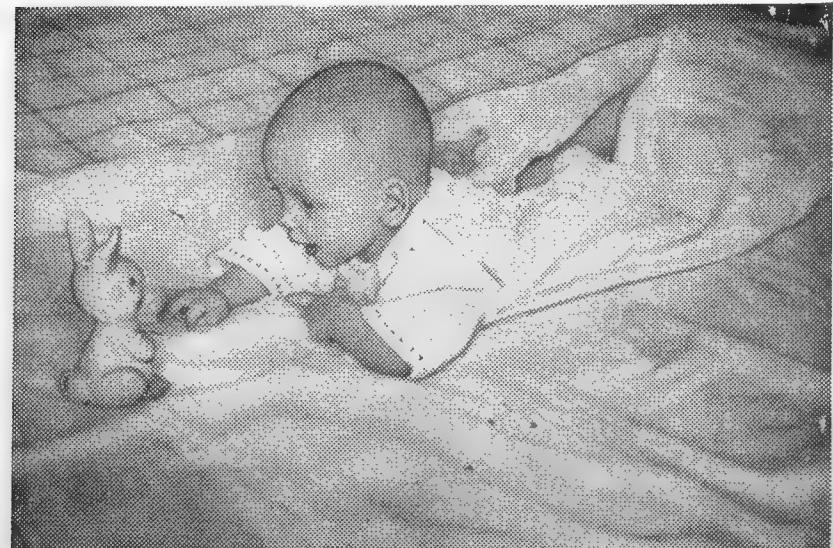


Photo by Ben Weber, Sedgewick, Alta.

the mountains and the sea. I get a thrill out of the diversity of this country. Every fertile valley has something different to offer by way of observation and study.

There are the orchard regions, the seed growing areas, the open range in the dry belt, the lush meadows of the coastal areas; beef cattle, dairying, poultry, berries, bees and vegetables.

But much as I enjoy it all, I never forget that there are diverse problems connected with every branch of the industry. It is no place for a hit-and-miss operator.

It is a great province for the smart, shrewd hard-working farmer; but even the highly intelligent man, successful on the land in other parts, might well give some study to conditions here before investing the cash, hard-won in other provinces.

Restlessness, the dream of an easier life in the "Evergreen Playground" and a desire for quick profits, from a combination that could lead to the path of bitter disappointment.

Canadian Quiz

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

1. Which was the first ship to sail the North-West Passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic and to make the return journey, completely?

2. Who commanded her on both occasions and where was she built?

3. Which Province once had a militia composed entirely of southern United States negroes?

4. Which part of Canada originally produced a powerful game-dog of exceptional intelligence?

5. When was the Bank of Canada established as a central or bankers' bank?

6. Where does the Dominion Government conduct an experimental fur farm?

7. What was the first Canadian steamship?

8. When was she built and where did she sail?

9. Which is our oldest canal?

10. Which is our oldest lock?

11. Which is our oldest newspaper?

(Answers on page 29)



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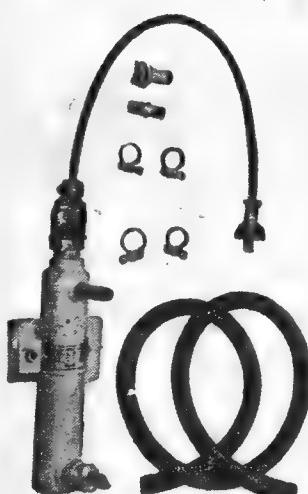
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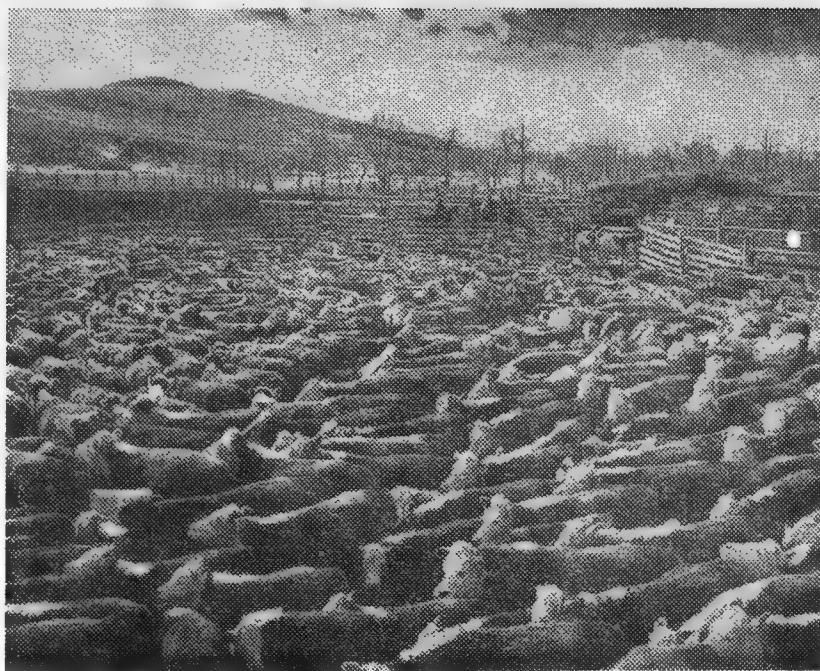
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Alberta Government Photograph.

The hobby season is on for prairie boys and girls

By KERRY WOOD

GERRY is one of my best friends, a twelve-year-old laddie with a flair for asking questions. He stopped me on our town street the other day to enquire about making a bow'n'arrow: what kind of wood did the Indians use, and could I tell him how to go about building a bow?

We chanced to be close to a vacant lot on which some saskatoons were growing, so we investigated the bush together and located a thick and straight length of this well-known berry shrub. Seasoned saskatoon turns out a springy bow, as does the tougher chokecherry shrub. For arrows, thin and straight

shoots of saskatoon were chosen, also stalks of osier willow for light-weight practise arrows. Gerry went happily homeward with an armful of native archery materials, all set to whittle out a flat-style "Buffalo Bow" and put three strips of turkey wing-feathers on his arrow shafts one and a quarter inches down from the nock.

Every autumn, boys want to find out about archery tackle. Or lads who are taking shop-courses at schools featuring such practical studies write to enquire if there are any good native lathe-woods they can obtain from the bush. Some-

times a farm lassie will ask if there is any booklet describing how to make "flowers" out of chicken feathers — incidentally, our most valued centre-piece for the dining-room table was fashioned by a handicapped lady from White Leghorn feathers, the plumes dyed pastel shades with Easter-egg colors and gathered together into a lovely artificial bouquet that never fails to delight the eyes. Over and over again, farm boys and girls write to ask how they can recognize and use the Diamond Willow, that beautiful freak wood of Western Canada.

Big Mail

One year I kept track of the various letters that came from farm youngsters in all parts of Western Canada, and discovered that over three hundred individuals had written to ask information about hobbies. Most of the writers lived on isolated farms, far from towns and the entertainments provided by theatres, rinks, and gynasium halls.

They weren't too interested in hobbies featuring "boughten goods", as one little girl charmingly phrased it. A few were working in leather stamping, shell-craft, lucite and neon plastics, model airplanes and beadwork. But the majority of the youngsters were curious about what they called "nature-hobbies", or handicrafts making use of materials that could be obtained free from the woods and fields near home. To save time, I had a batch of suitable hobby ideas mimeographed on eight pages of typewritten instructions, mailing these sheets out to farm boys and girls. The demand became brisk, as the youngsters seemed to inform one another about the sheets

TROUBLE... *in the grain fields*

The Alberta Wheat Pool, as a farmer-owned co-operative is seriously concerned with the plight of Alberta grain producers.

The bad harvesting weather has caused untold anxiety and widespread hardship to many thousands of these farmers.

Prospects for completing the harvesting of this year's crop are not bright. In any event the weather has badly damaged the grain.

Grain production in Alberta is the basis of all other agricultural activities. Grain provides feed for livestock — pigs, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and poultry.

Agricultural production is the main source of Alberta's living — for townspeople as well as people in the country.

Risk is a constant companion of the farmer. Insect pests, hail and inclement weather face him at every turn.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has always striven to bring about a greater degree of economic security for agriculture. The farmer has enough burdens to carry without being subjected to economic adversity.

Alberta Pool Elevators

and in short order my stocks were depleted.

Another hobby season is now starting, as typified by Friend Gerry and his keen interest in making an Indian bow and arrows. Wintertime is handicraft season in many a farm home throughout Western Canada, and fortunately, leaders of farm organizations have now come to realize that such pursuits are of valuable cultural worth and are solidly behind the movement for more instruction on these matters. In the larger centres, handicraft information is readily available to city and town children, with art and painting classes predominating among the courses offered.

However, there is still a great need for some sort of hobby instruction for farm youngsters living in the more remote sections of our rural communities. It is true that some effort is being made to bring training to the youngsters, sparked by that excellent organization, the Women's Institutes.

Farm ladies belonging to that wonderful association have invariably been keenly interested in sponsoring healthy hobby interests among young folk, and W.I. Hobby-Fairs are now annual features in many districts. Many W.I. members give a great deal of their personal time instructing in handicrafts, encouraging farm lads and lassies to attend these informal home classes and learn at first hand the rudiments of many absorb-

ing crafts. Provincial governments are helping, too, with cultural activities directors lecturing throughout the provinces and sometimes featuring what are called "Handicraft-Trunks", or travelling exhibitions of home arts and crafts. In some rural schools, teachers give extra time to handicraft instruction after regular school hours.

But still, from letters and questions sent to me from outlying districts, I know that there are many youngsters who do not get a chance to learn "nature-hobbies" making use of abundant materials available on most farms of the west. Years ago, MacDonald College of Eastern Canada sponsored a series of well-illustrated booklets on handicrafts, but most of the topics dealt with crafts featuring "boughten goods" once again. As yet, there is no handicraft book or booklet available to Western Canadian farm youngsters describing in detail the crafts employing native hobby materials they can gather for themselves.

Could not some of the large farm-supply organizations, implement or elevator firms, sponsor a series of hobby booklets for free distribution to farm youngsters? There is no question of the need for such a public service feature, and no question about the high value of creative handicrafts as character builders.

"I SOMETIMES THINK . . ."

Our summer vacations start much too soon

By LOUISE LAKE,

Landonville, Alberta

I SOMETIMES think that by following the trail blazed by the eastern provinces we find ourselves in a very unenviable position.

School vacations were over on September 4, on that day most of those in grades one to twelve went back to school. The older urban pupils to attend quite regularly; the rural ones for one day; to order their books.

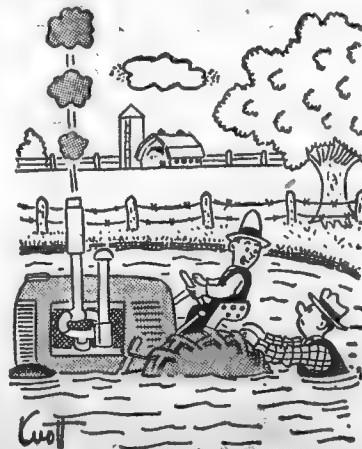
Perhaps 1951 is an exceptional year. Perhaps spring was unduly late; and the weatherman doubly unkind in the late summer and the early fall. Perhaps the re-armament program had cut too deeply into our labor supply and thus created an acute farm labor shortage. Whatever the reason, many of our older farm boys and girls had to stay home and assist in the garnering of the crops.

But — practically every year in the northern part of Alberta, school re-opens when harvest is far from complete. Then why not continue school through July and on till August 15. School vacation would then extend till October 15. Harvest by then would virtually be completed.

The July 1 - August 31 vacation has been given us by the

East. I believe it suits the people well there, for it to a great extent, coincides with their busy season.

It does not suit us at all. It does not give a fair deal to our rural boys and girls who miss too much school and thus have a well-nigh impossible handicap to overcome. It does not give a fair deal to the urban students, who have to mark time while their rural brethren are given the necessary preliminary instruction. It works against the conscientious parent who at a great financial sacrifice sends his children to school during September and the early part of October.



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45	42.60	49.68	71.76	82.08
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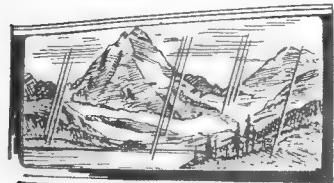
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**The farmer
pays it all**

To the Editor:

I notice that in your September issue the Hon. J. L. Robinson, Minister of Industries and Labor, objects to my article on Rural Electrification which appeared in your July issue.

The main point in my article which appears to have aroused Mr. Robinson's ire is the statement that in Alberta there is no overall plan for the electrification of the Province. He states "Alberta has a plan. It is quite definite and is being worked out by 164 farmers' organizations, the Power Commission and the Co-operative Activities branch."

This all is very interesting. But is it true? Remember that in Alberta no farmers are hooked to a power line unless they are prepared to pay the whole shot for the line. How can there possibly be a plan for a Province when no one can tell which areas will pay for the line and which will not?

In Alberta we have a very efficient Department of Highways which is planning a network of good roads to cover the entire settled areas of the Province. They have made a very nice start to carry out their plans. Suppose that the same system was used in regard to the location and building of roads as is used in rural electrification. Then each district would have to organize and put up the money before a highway was built into their area. No one would be able to plan where roads would go. It would depend which area would provide the money. The poorer areas, no matter how great their need, would get no roads. Would any one call that a plan?

Such a method would make it utterly impossible to plan a highway system at all. Yet that is exactly how rural electrification is proceeding in Alberta. The lines go where the farmers will pay, and to hell with the rest.

If there is a "Definite Plan" in this Mr. Robinson is the only man alive who has discovered it.

As to the question of whether Alberta is lagging behind Manitoba or not, let the facts speak for themselves. In 1941 the number of farms connected to power lines in these two provinces was Alberta, 505; Manitoba, 1,109. At the end of 1950 the figures are: Alberta, 11,000; Manitoba, 22,000.

It is true that even under the very unsatisfactory system being followed in Alberta, many farms are being electrified. Farmers have lived in the dark so long that many of them are

willing to pay almost any price to get light and power. Some are mortgaging their future to get it. As Mr. Robinson intimates the Government will help them to do this, that is to get into debt, but that is the only help they do get.

Perhaps it will be news to some, but this great oil-rich province of ours is the only place in Canada where the Provincial Government gives no assistance towards the construction of rural power lines. In every other province assistance is given. Ontario and Saskatchewan pay half the cost. Only Alberta does nothing. Why? Let Mr. Robinson give the answer.

Henry Young.

Edmonton, Alta.

**We should
drop dead**

To the Editor:

Are all your future editorials to follow like Chester Bloom that dismal long distance pessimism of how broke we shall all be in the near "sweet by and by," if so please depart from this "vale of tears."

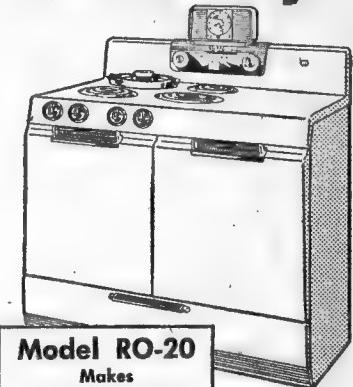
Imagine an editor forgetting we came into this world with nothing, and can take nothing away, and yet take a delight in telling his readers how much misery is to be their future lot. Try telling that to the youth of to-day, and the answer will be "who cares."

Some years ago writing to the late Mr. Peterson I posed the question "Why did Christ choose the untutored men of his day to be his disciples?" he did not reply, but the answer should have been, because they were free of the self pride and prejudices of the Scribes and Pharisees of His day.

Now frankly is not that exactly the attitude of most editors and writers to-day. You are so steeped in the over-all pictures of your own creation, that the only vision you can visualize is calamity. That the present depreciation in values and currency is one of the initial steps in the biblical "restoration of all things" exercised through divine economics found in "Deuteronomy" seems too profound for you, yet last night's radio told of Messrs. Pearson and Morrison suggesting one European economy which means also if anything one currency and eventually one world currency, fulfilling the biblical principle mentioned above. Not much use attending church if you don't believe your bible.

Edwin Miller.

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Delinquent children

To the Editor:

You have taken up begging for the crippled children, how about begging for the young criminals, called delinquents. This government is going to spend some thousands to reform them, engage a social worker, teach them trades, etc.

Why not let the government look after the crippled children and beg to reform the young criminals. The government is going to change, crime does not pay. How about Calgary instead of spending thousands to import footballers, turning it to the fund.

Does Russia beg for its blind?

J. W. Hurman.
Esther, Alberta.

Ducks vs. hunters

To the Editor:

I think that your editorial on "Which is the Worst Menace" is most unfair to the R.C.M.P. The facts as stated left the R.C.M.P. no other course than to take particulars and take no action.

Our Provincial Government claims ownership of all wild game and issue licenses to shoot same for which they make a charge.

If the land owners do not wish to have shooters on their property they have the privilege of posting "No Shooting" signs. If this is done and then any unauthorized person trespasses the R.C.M.P. can take action on a complaint.

It is very doubtful if a person shooting on unposted land, who has a valid hunting license, can be classed as a trespasser even after being ordered off. If the land owner does not want him there he should post his land. Many are doing just that.

There is a growing group of cheeky unprincipled scoundrels at large who think their whim of the moment is the only thing that matters. They resent any restraint by any one, Police included, and editorials such as yours does nothing to assist the Police in their very difficult task.

Your comparison of this case with a city dweller who finds armed prowlers loose on his property is something else and there is no reason to compare them. Any person can use force if necessary to eject trespassers, but a shooter who holds a hunting license and is shooting on unposted land is not a trespasser.

Me, I would rather have the duck damage.

A. M. Allen.
Sub. P.O. 24, S. Edmonton.

* * *

THIS CIVILIZED country, where people worry about the snakes that bite the people of India, kills about one hundred persons daily on its highways. — Lake Mills Graphic.



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Follow these rules to winter tender plants

By H. F. HARP

AT this season of the year, prairie gardeners are faced with the problem of storing the tender bulbs and tubers that provided color in the summer garden.

This class of plants include: Gladioli, Dahlias, Cannas, and Tuberous Rooted Begonias. Satisfactory storage methods are herewith outlined.

Gladioli.—In a week or so these bulbs may be cleaned and made ready for winter storage. If the storage cellar is reasonably dry the old, shrivelled corms existing at the base of the new bulbs may be readily removed together with any loose skins. It is not recommended that the new bulbs be peeled clean.

Some varieties will be found to have an abundance of cormels attached to the base of the new bulbs. These may be saved and planted in frames next May, if increase is required. After the bulbs are cleaned they had best be fumigated against attacks of Thrips.

Present day treatment is to dust D.D.T. over the bulbs so that each is evenly coated. The older method was to sprinkle a teaspoonful of naphthalene flakes over each hundred bulbs. Paper bags are used as containers and the period of fumigation recommended is three weeks at a temperature of 40° to 45°.

Where disease has been observed the bulbs should be dipped in a solution of 1 ounce cerasan to two gallons of water. This treatment is given immediately prior to planting.

From time to time gardeners are puzzled by the behavior of certain Gladioli varieties. There is a widespread belief that varieties will change their color either in the garden or in storage. It has been suggested that the practice of storing varieties in mixed lots will often result in all the bulbs reverting to one color.

This is entirely false. While a slight change of color is sometimes noticed when weather conditions are unreasonable and rarely when varieties "sport". Gladioli bulbs remain true to color year after year.

What does happen is this: Each variety differs in their capacity to reproduce bulbs. Some yield two or three new bulbs for each one planted; some only one, while others deteriorate rapidly so that in a few years it is lost. Often a favorite variety falls into this latter group. It's plain to see that we may start with a hundred bulbs of several varieties, and, after a few years, still have a hundred or more bulbs and yet we have lost a variety or two completely.

Our prairie summers are too short to allow late varieties to reach full maturity. A list of

recommended varieties most suitable for prairie gardens compiled after extensive tests carried out at the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden will be sent on request.

Dahlias.—While not as popular as formerly these showy plants are still favorites with many gardeners and always present a storage problem. In these days of high costs we will do well to pay extra attention to the plants winter requirements in order to have them in full health and vigor next spring.

If the advice given in the last article was carried out the tubers will now be resting on the cellar floor. It is recommended that the plants be divided at this time rather than store them intact. Each tuber must have a portion of "neck" growth attached otherwise it is useless, as only from the point where the root gains the stem will new shoots develop. Wire labels on which is printed the variety name are attached to each division, or the tubers may be marked with indelible pencil.

A satisfactory storage medium is an equal mixture of peat and sand made slightly moist. A cool cellar (40°) is best and periodic inspections made throughout the winter moistening the peat and sand whenever necessary. Vermiculite may be substituted for the peat and sand with equally good results.

Cannas.—These showy, subtropical plants are well adapted to prairie gardens enjoying the long sunny days and summer heat. Their winter requirements are not difficult to provide but we must guard against cold and damp. Best temperatures range from 45° to 50°; keeping the plants on the dry side. The same storage media as recommended for the Dahlias will be found satisfactory.

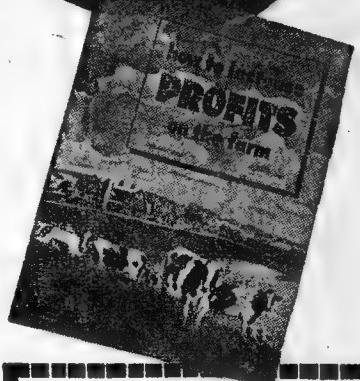
It may be found necessary to moisten the peat and sand once or twice during the period of storage.

Tuberous Begonias.—These bulbs should now be cured sufficiently to allow the tops to separate from the tubers at the slightest touch. Store at 45° to 50° in dry peat or sand. Avoid damp storage or there will be a danger of tubers rotting. Early spring will see the rested tubers ready to start into growth.

Geraniums.—While these are fibrous-rooted plants they are sometimes successfully carried over the winter in well-lighted, cool basements. Plants are severely pruned back and planted in boxes of sandy soil that has been slightly moistened. Careful watering is very necessary, keeping the plants fairly dry during the period of short days.

Sturdier plants may be had by potting up old plants in September and taking cuttings in

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February. The potted plants are given a position in a sunny window and watered sparingly. Another storage method involves lifting the plants with considerable soil adhering to the roots and hanging them in a cool vegetable cellar. If atmospheric conditions are favorable the plants will store satisfactory by this method. However, excess moisture will induce mildew and dryness cause stems to shrivel.

Roses.—The greatly increased cost of hybrid Tea Roses makes it worthwhile to consider how they may be carried over winter safely. Outdoor survival of these plants is uncertain in spite of soil and straw coverings. Tender Rose plants may be lifted now and planted in boxes or pots to be stored in a cool basement. After a week or so the leaves will have fallen off. They should be gathered up and burned to prevent the spread of "Black Spot" and mildew. A dusting with "sulphur" will be beneficial at this time. Plants must be kept fairly dry, but not to the point where there is danger of the canes shrivelling. No pruning is required now, but where long stems are a nuisance they may be reduced by one-third their length.

SEASONABLE OUTDOOR HINTS

This is the last call for outdoor gardening and the sooner these season-end chores are completed, the better.

The Hardy Shrub Roses require no special preparation for winter unless they are planted in an exposed location. A few evergreen boughs or corn stalks will help hold snow cover, or where plants are small they may be protected with a piece of burlap tied loosely about each plant. Tender Roses that are being left in the ground all winter had best be mounded up with soil. It is not advisable to use the soil near the plants to be mounded as this would expose tender roots.

Flax straw has been found to be an excellent winter cover for Roses. It should be put on a week or so after the soil cover. By delaying the application of

straw until freeze-up, less trouble will be had with mice as they will have found other winter quarters by that time.

Strawberries

A light covering of straw is best put on the strawberries now, followed by a further covering after the snow has come to stay. There is a danger of overdoing this straw mulch. It should not be heavier than 4 inches. Flax straw may be put on a little heavier as it does not pack down like the wheat straw does.

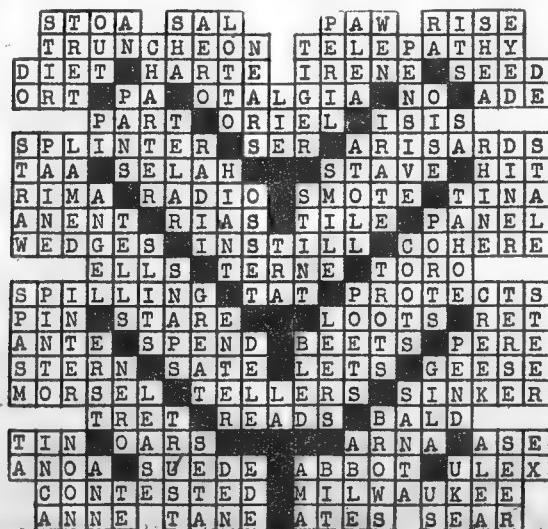
Perennials

A light covering of boughs is recommended for those varieties that carry a rosette of green leaves over winter. Sweet William, Canterbury Bells, Shasta Daisy are in this group. They benefit more from this type of cover than they would from straw. Delphiniums and those perennials that start from below ground each year are best covered with a few inches of clean straw. Immediately after the snow comes to stay is the best time to apply the straw mulch.

Answers to Canadian quiz

1. The "St. Roch" in 1940-42, and in the summer of 1944, respectively.
2. Inspector Henry A. Larsen, F.R.G.S. (then a sergeant in the R.C.M.P.). At Burrard Dry Dock, North Vancouver.
3. The first militia of British Columbia.
4. Labrador — the Labrador retriever.
5. In 1934.
6. At Summerside, P.E.I.
7. "The Accommodation."
8. In 1809. Between Montreal and Quebec.
9. The Lachine Canal, of French construction, dating from 1700.
10. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal Lock, 300 yards long, 20 yards wide, and 7 yards deep.
11. The "Halifax Gazette" (1752 A.D.).

Solution to last month's puzzle



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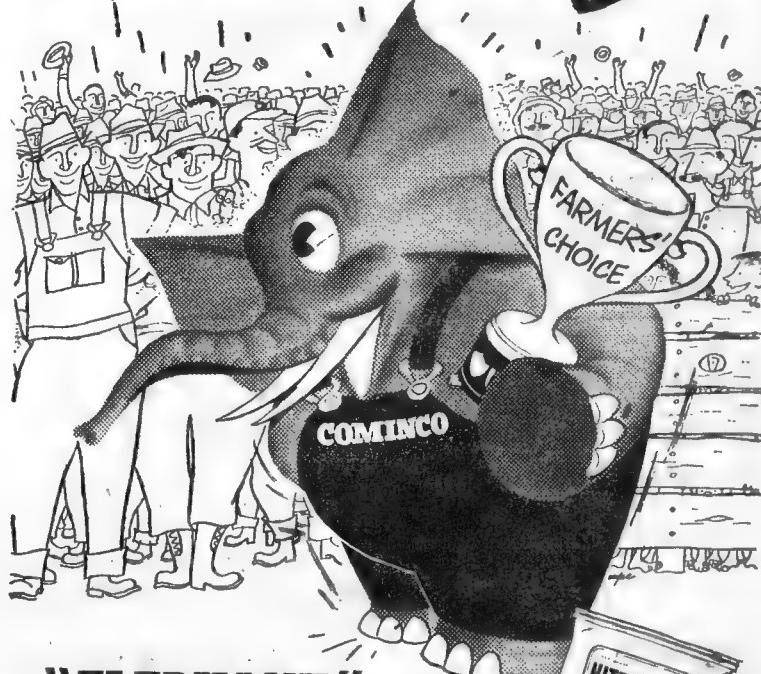
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Brickbats and bouquets for the pension editorial

To the Editor:

I don't know what impression you wanted to make on your readers by your editorial in September, on old-age pensions, but you said you would "rattle the pension scheme around in your head" and you certainly did. But you only got out what you put in, and that was wrong to start with.

Maybe the pensions will total \$400,000,000 as you say, but the only amount stated so far was \$350,000,000. And without any authoritative explanation you jump to the conclusion that it will mean an annual assessment of \$80 on everybody. You raced ahead entirely on suppositions.

Until about fourteen years ago, I thought it a disgrace to be forced to ask for a pension to enable one to live past the time of his retirement, when I met Gerald V. Pelton, legal advisor to the O.A.P.O. in Vancouver. He asked me to organize a branch in Kamloops, which I did, and when canvassing the middle-aged men of the town, presented the idea of a contributory pension. I got a long list of names supporting the plan, but our local representative refused to present it to parliament. So I wrote to Mr. King and Mr. Ilsley, then finance minister. They each sent me a satisfactory acknowledgment, and Mr. Ilsley said he would present it to the House. It is the only scheme given serious consideration since that time.

Briefly, my suggestion was that contributions be made entirely on a percentage of earnings and collected with the income tax, from age 18 or 21 to retirement.

At 65 or 70, everyone would receive his returns, although it would look like some being largely their brother's keeper.

The great outcry about pension cost to the country is short sighted, for it is only a return of enforced savings.

True, we have as you say a great country in which everyone has a chance. But haven't we always had just that? There are many pioneers in a young country like this who have been just as valuable to its development as the comparatively few who have been able to sit at the confluence of the streams of commerce and reap the greater benefits.

In the end, many of those pioneers have nothing. Trying to force everyone to pay a definite sum, would only result in confusion.

Apparently you do not want any kind of insurance. But to let dog eat dog wouldn't make a contented people anywhere. It never has in all history.

A. A. Derrick.
Infirmary 2, Tranquille, B.C.

To the Editor :

Please find enclosed the dollar for my subscription to your valuable magazine. And now I am going to go right in the air with you over your editorial in September number, re cost of pensions. It seems to me you think in a very rattle-headed manner.

Can you remember, or are you to young, when a great many people, including eminent newspaper men, thought we would be ruined by school taxes? Their line of thought was let people with children educate their own children. We don't hear any more of that talk now. You claim pensions will cost us \$400,000,000 per year. I claim it won't cost us one penny. Good grief, man, do you think the pensioners are going to bury their little \$40 per month in the ground? They are going to spend it for a little food and a few clothes, and inside of

two months it will be right back where it came from to be dished out again. The alternative to this is to exterminate them, or a lot of them, or put them in poor houses or jails, for, if they are to live, they have to eat, and the pension plan is far the cheapest.

J. R. Pake.

416 - 6th South, Port Alberni, B.C.

To the Editor:

Your editorial in the September, 1951, issue, re "Pensions for Canada's Senior Citizens," former income taxpayers, sweats, etc., who contributed their portion towards building "CANADA".

What's the alternative? The gas chamber for all those who have reached sixty-five years of age and others. It beats slowly starving to death. What do you think?

R. J. McLoughlin.

P.O. Box 113, White Rock,
Hilltop, B.C.

To the Editor :

Your September editorial, Cost of Pension, is permanent impoverishment for all. It was the finest editorial that you ever printed. This prompts me to ask who invented and instigated, not only old age pensions, but all this extravagant social security in existence?

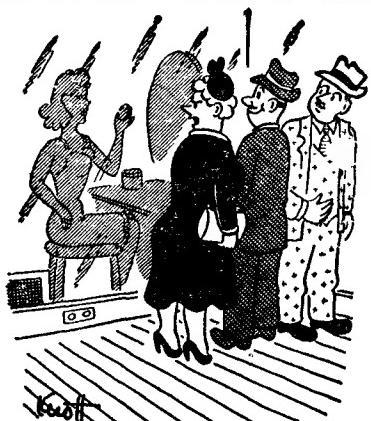
Socialist leaders and preachers of socialism, as it is practised nowadays, are destroyers of future generations. Fifty or so years ago socialists were as king for what was rightly coming to them, but now they are going to extremes with their demands. Not only socialists, but a leader of such political parties that built the foundation of this country, is running neck and neck with socialist leaders.

We have a just federal prime minister now. He is a politician for justice not only for high office, but sometimes he has to give in to members of his own party and opposition leaders that are running a race to catch voters.

I am seventy-four years of age, entitled to this ruinous old-age pension, but I do not approve of it. I would give a pension to no one except wounded soldiers. Every able-bodied man's misery, young or old, is caused mainly by his own faults.

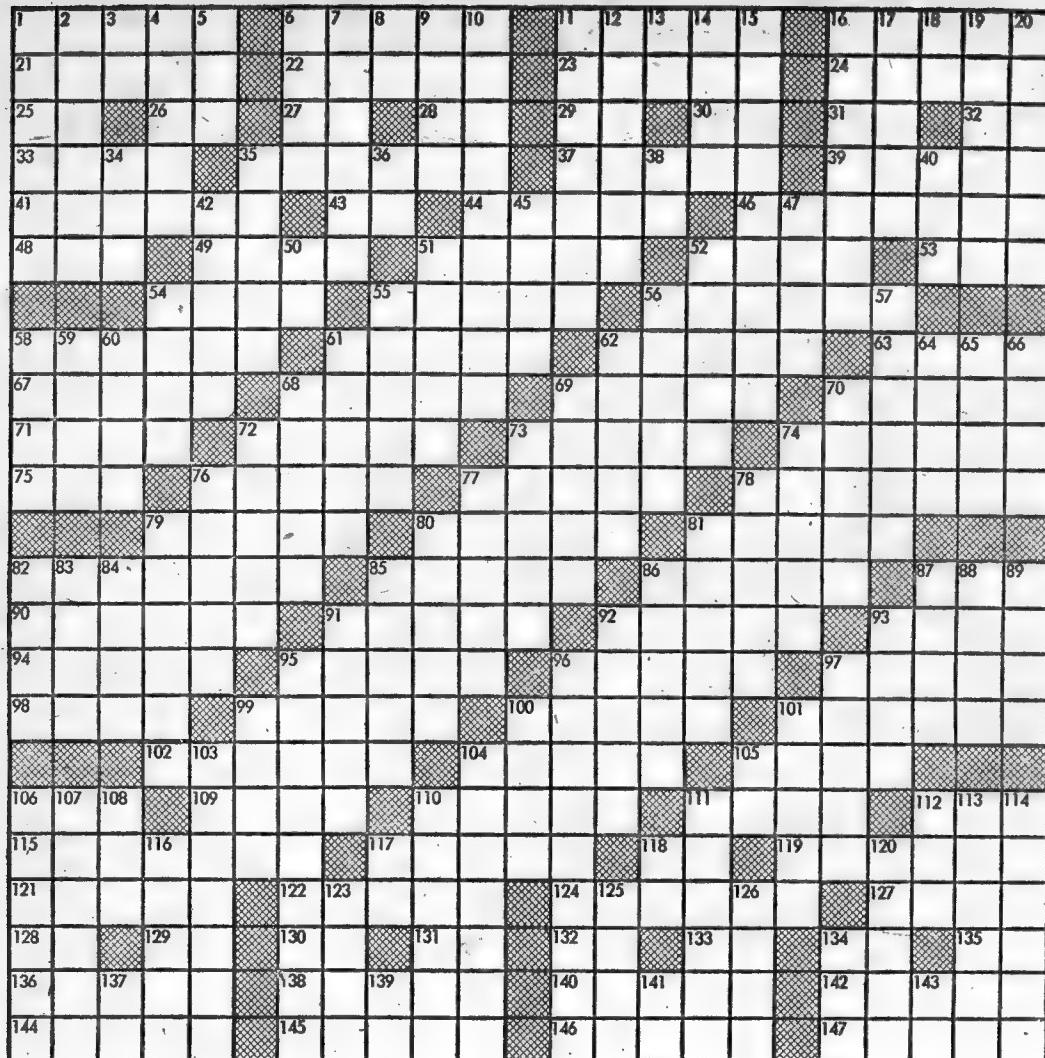
For those that are unable or incompetent to look after themselves, establish such a Government institution that would look after the welfare of such people and keep them out of sight of busy, industrious people. Idle people in a community, living on taxpayers' money, are no encouragement to working people.

Joseph Kisell, Sr.
Consul, Sask.



"That settles it—the walls are entirely too thin for us."

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Coarse
6 A stratum
11 Theme
16 travel steadily
21 East Indian tree
22 Dropsy
23 Canskritic language of India
24 Soap plant
25 Part of Bible (abbr.)
26 Sun god
27 Negative
28 Prefix: not
29 River of Norway
30 A thoroughfare (abbr.)
31 Symbol for tellurium
32 Babylonian god
33 Conceited
35 Meal
37 Roman earth goddess
39 An Arabian romance
41 Gaseous element
43 Toward
44 Feminine name
46 A run, as in a stocking (pl.)
48 Hawaiian wreath
49 Fennel
51 Game
52 Fodder stor.
age bit
53 An enzyme
54 Occupies a seat
55 Drives away
56 Guides
- 58 Tracks
61 Kind of fish
62 Portion
63 Nuisance
67 Predatory incursions
68 Slide
69 Scrutinizes
70 To chatter
71 Military assistant
72 Liquid containers
73 Hirsute adornment
74 Dried grape
75 Dance step
76 Rubbed in dirt
77 Perceived by ea'
78 Subdues
79 Threefold
80 U.S. emblem
81 City in Idaho
82 Keeps
85 Pseudonym
86 Coat with an alloy of tin and lead
87 Thick, black substance
89 Stoppage
91 Confirmed
92 Employs
93 Consort of Jupiter
94 Fabled monster
95 Antlered animals
96 Food from Heaven (Bib.)
97 Man of great wealth
98 Prefix: half
99 To tremble
100 Dull finish

(Solution next month)

VERTICAL

- 101 God of the North wind
102 Dress
104 Part of certain fruit (pl.)
105 Cute as hair
106 Mineral spring
109 Part in play
110 Line of juncture (pl.)
111 Accomplished
112 Johnson, explorer
115 To hide
117 Seaport in Libya
118 Two (Rom. num.)
119 Chooses
121 Constellation
122 Passive
124 Measure of capacity (pl.)
127 S. African underground streams
128 Part of Bible (abbr.)
129 Br.
130 S. insol for sodium
131 Maiden loved by Zeus
132 Paid notice
133 Note of scale
134 Bone
135 Symbol for gold
136 Kind of horse
138 Fastens
140 Apportions
142 Kind of cloth
144 Fabric
145 Sarsaparilla
146 To nullify
147 Choice part
- 1 Cringe
2 To spin
3 Exclamation of surprise
4 Sacred grove among Kols of India
5 Nahoor sheep
6 Unaspirated
7 Takes as one's own
8 Old pronoun Ost. Ich-like bird (pl.)
10 Wild, romping young person
11 Horn blowers
12 The East
13 3.1416
14 Month in Jewish calendar
15 A knight (pl.)
16 Bulifighter
17 To correct
18 Artificial language
19 Exonerates
20 Undertaker's vehicle
24 The stitch-bird
35 Leases
36 Naga hills tribe of India
38 Note of scale
40 A beverage
42 Fastens securely
45 Part of plant
47 Opposed to aweather
50 Exists
51 Rough shelters
52 Remain erect
54 Border of an object
- 55 Facial expression
56 Fragment of brittle substance
57 An elf
58 Share
59 Non-Moslem subject of Ottoman empire
60 Helps
61 Viscous mud
62 To frighten
64 Relief from labor
65 To agitate
66 Nummer (pl.)
68 Attains to
69 Secures
70 Out or date
72 Publish
73 Started
74 Falls in drops
76 Grains to be ground
77 Filament of mammal's coat (pl.)
78 A peninsula in S. Greece
79 A tapeworm
80 Funeral oration
81 Capital of Switzerland
82 Tattered cloths
83 American Indian
84 British street car
85 To stir up
86 Colors
87 Hollow cylinder
88 Ox of the Celebes
89 Steals
91 To look at fixedly
92 Dislikes intensely
93 Containers

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THE high cost of food is one of the consumer's chief causes of criticism because it is one of the chief factors in the high cost-of-living index.

But what most people do not know is that the same factors which enter into the cost of living of the city or town consumer also makes its impact on the cost of living and production on

Not all on one side

the farm. The same bureau that figures out the cost-of-living index each month also calculates farm living costs.

When the cost-of-living index was announced a month ago at 188.9 the consumer howled.

But the farm living and production cost at the same time was 217.4. The farm family, which do not enter into urban costs, finds that its dollar doesn't go even as far as in the case of urban consumers.

That is a situation which is usually overlooked by those who are clamoring for food price controls.

AUTHORITIES agree that we should eat less pork in summer than in winter—and it is in winter that it surely tastes good, either when roasted, as chops, made into sausages, or almost anyway you may care to prepare it.

Plain pork chops, well browned and cooked, are always acceptable without any "fixings" and most men like them accompanied by fried potatoes. But here are a couple of ways to "dress up" pork chops that will delight your taste! Try them and see if I'm not right.

Meal-on-a-Chop

Brown 4 pork chops well, and for this you need thick, fairly lean, and generous-sized chops. When brown lay a slice of Spanish or Bermuda onion on each chop, on top of that place a half-inch pepper ring. Wash 4 heaping tablespoons of rice and place one tablespoon in each "pepper-well", then cut up a stalk of celery over each. Lastly, lift the solid parts of canned tomatoes out of can and very gently lay atop the vegetable-covered chops, so that everything underneath in the pepper-well is covered. Pour the rest of a pint can of tomatoes around the base of chops, cover and cook in the oven or on top of the stove for two hours (or longer). At serving time, lift

Farm and Ranch housewife
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

Winter is pork time!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

chops out onto plates with wide you need nothing more than a spatula or pancake turner, and cold slaw, or perhaps pickled garnish the top of each with a peach, as all of your vegetables sprig of parsley. With this meal, tables are right on top of your



Sweet-sour pork, served in nests of boiled rice stretches the meat, and eliminates potatoes if you feel rice takes their place.

chops! This is a perfect dinner to plan when you are to be away for a couple hours, or have a busy day and want something extra-special for company. It needs no watching and at mealtime is ready for eating. It looks as pretty as it tastes good and in our home is my favorite company recipe, in winter when we serve pork quite often.

Jelly-glazed Pork Chops

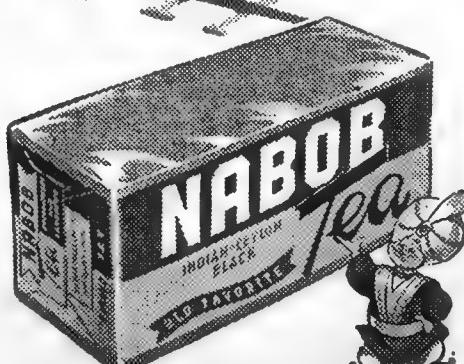
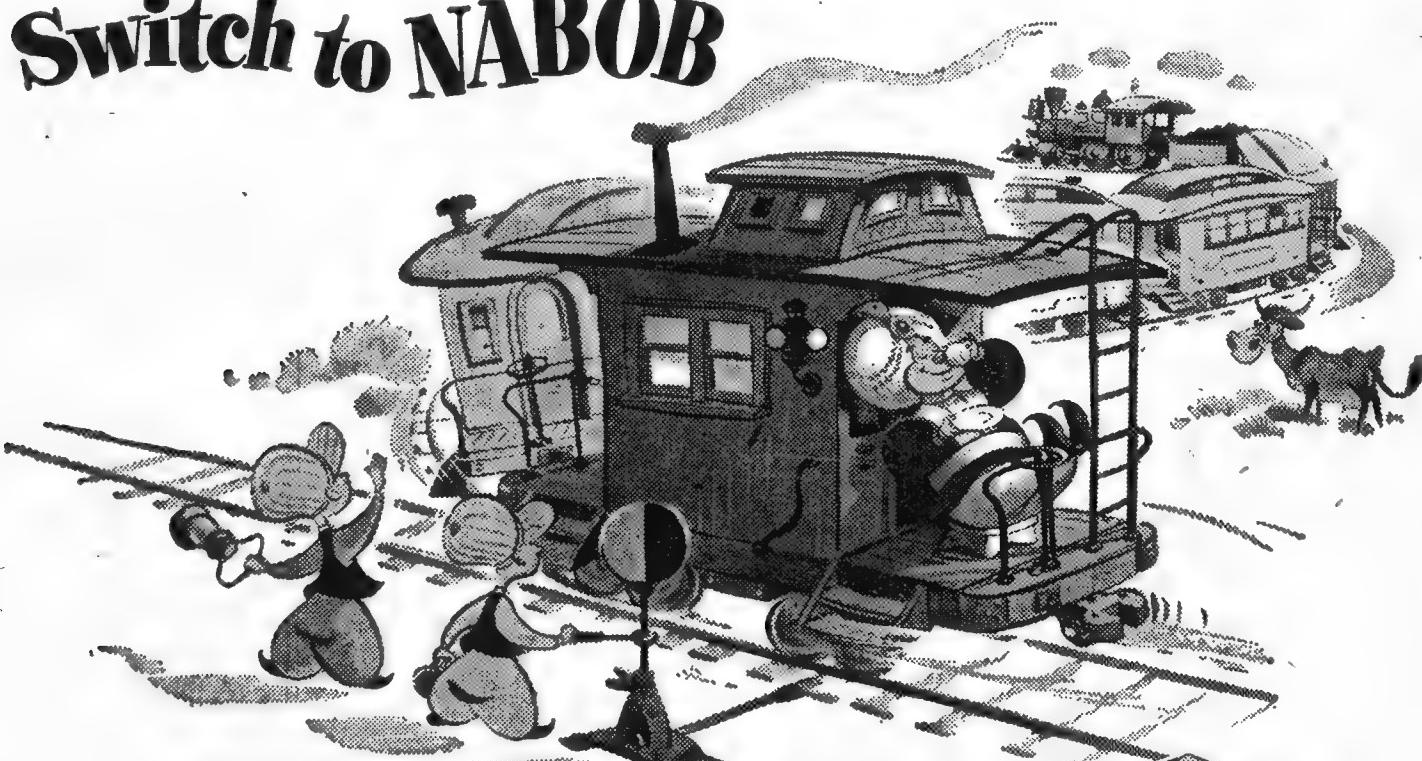
Rub flour into both sides of 4 pork chops and brown in hot fat in a skillet. Sprinkle generously with salt and pepper and add one-quarter cup of water. Cover tightly, turn heat low and cook chops about one hour or until very tender. Add water in small amounts as it cooks away. Grush 4 tablespoons jelly with a fork and add just enough allspice to season slightly. Arrange chops on a shallow baking pan, spread a little jelly over them and slip under a pre-heated broiler, just long enough to melt jelly and glaze chops. Serve with creamed potatoes and a green vegetable.

Sweet-Sour Pork

Pork shoulder can be used in a good-tasting sweet-sour pork dish in a way that will bring the family to the table on the run. To prepare it, cut up one pound of lean pork shoulder into $\frac{1}{2}$ -

(Continued on page 33)

Switch to NABOB



"Tea as it should be."

AUNT SAL SUGGESTS--

THE calendar over my desk says October 1st, but it will be November when you read this and your thoughts will be streaking ahead even farther into December. I know that some of you have been previous enough to start Christmas planning for quite some time. You must have or why would you write in asking: "Please send me the recipe for a good fruit cake." White fruit cakes seem to be the favorite choice this year... at least in my mail. Six of you wrote in asking for a white fruit cake recipe the past ten days. To ward off any more requests I'm going to give you two of them right now. The first one I have not tested... yet, but it sounds good and is included in a brand new cook book I just acquired.

White Fruit Cake

1 cup shredded coconut, 1 cup citron, 1 cup sultana raisins, 1 cup chopped candied pineapple, 1 cup candied cherries, 2 cups blanched almonds (all the above fruits and nuts chopped), 3 cups sifted flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, 1 cup shortening, 2 cups white sugar, 1 tbps. vanilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup fruit syrup, 8 egg whites.

Combine first 6 ingredients with 1 cup flour. Sift remaining flour with baking powder. Cream shortening with sugar and flavoring until fluffy. Add sifted dry ingredients and fruit syrup alternately in small amounts beating well after each addition. Add fruit mixture. Beat egg whites stiff but not dry and fold into batter. Pour into greased pans lined with heavy greased paper and bake in very slow oven about 4 hours. This recipe makes 5 lbs.

The second white fruit cake recipe I'm keeping over until

(Continued from page 32)

inch cubes and brown the cubes in a little hot fat. Season well with salt and pepper slowly, covered, for 20 minutes. Add 2 medium-sized green peppers cut into inch pieces, 3 tbps. chopped onion and 4 slices of pineapple cut into eighths. Cook ten minutes longer. Mix 3 tbps. cornstarch with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup weak vinegar, 2 tps. soy sauce and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup syrup from canned pineapple, then add this to pork mixture. Stir until thickened, cook 5 minutes more and serve in nests of boiled rice.

Another good meat dish that also uses pineapple is made by forming two pounds of bulk sausage into eight flat patties a little larger than pineapple slices. Partially cook patties in skillet, browning lightly on two sides. Spread eight pineapple slices lightly with prepared mustard and place in oblong baking pan, lay sausage cake atop and bake in a 350° F. oven for 30 minutes. Baste once or twice during cooking with syrup in pan.

next month because there is no hurry in making it. You can make it even two days before December 25th and it will be the belle of your yuletide party. I have tested this one at least 15 times during the past quarter century (doesn't that sound ancient?).

I also have several other grand and easy recipes for yuletide entertaining that I've checked and double checked and none of them have to be "aged" to improve their desirability. So they'll come trooping along in these pages come next month.

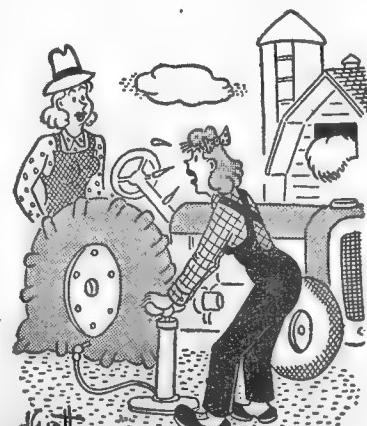
Regular readers of this page were keen to have their curiosity satisfied as I tried to locate the lady who signed herself "Ma Creelman". She wrote in some months back asking for directions in making a log cabin quilt. As usual many of you faithful friends sent in help, but I still lack the true name and address of the lady wanting the help. The mystery has all been solved and "Ma" has written in to tell me more about herself and her quilting troubles, which didn't sound very troublesome after all. I'm so positive that this dear lady won't mind me sharing some of her letter with you. I really loved it so. I quote: "I am 72 and now that my large family of thirteen are all married and away I find I have lots of time on my hands and specialize in making quilts and hooking mats. Maybe you would be interested to know that I came from England in 1890."

"I was rather bewildered when I tried to make the log cabin quilt and wasn't sure how it went, and I still don't know whether I did it right, but anyway I got first prize for it..."

I didn't know whether to laugh or cry when I read this cute letter and I might as well admit that I did a bit of both. I couldn't help exclaiming "Ah, that I might get bewildered enough to walk off with a blue ribbon for anything I ever do." Maybe when I'm past 70 I'll have improved some along some line of endeavor.

Here's hoping so! Bye bye for now... and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.



"Can't we get better air down at the service station?"

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And Apple Cake is fun to make with amazing new fast DRY yeast!

You never need worry again about quick-spoiling cakes of perishable yeast! For the wonderful new Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast stays fresh and full-strength for weeks without refrigeration, right in your pantry!

If you bake at home, you'll be thrilled with the results of this new fast DRY yeast! Make delicious rolls, buns, fruit rings, dessert breads and the scrumptious Apple Cake that's featured below. (No new recipes needed. One envelope of dry yeast in any recipe.)

Keep on hand a month's supply of Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

Appetizing APPLE CAKE

NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES

Measure into bowl $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water,
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.
Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
Remove from heat and stir in

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt,
3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth
Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten

Beat well, then work in $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased pans about $7^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$.

Grease tops, cover and let rise until doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples

Sprinkle risen dough with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops, sharp edges down and close together.

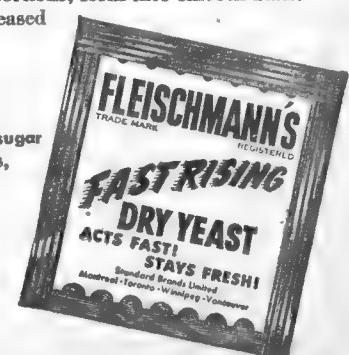
Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ground cinnamon, and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Bake in moderate oven, 350° , about 1 hour.

Serve hot, with butter.



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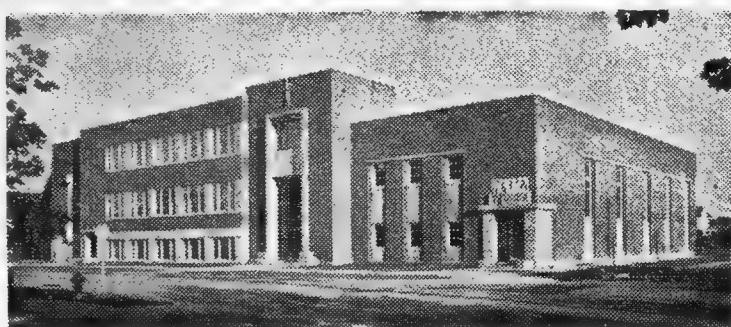
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Important News for Students Mount Royal College Announces New BUSINESS COURSES to start January 3rd, 1952

To meet the heavy demand for Mount Royal College business graduates new classes have been arranged to commence at the beginning of the year. This means that you do not need to wait until next Fall to start training for your career. Months ahead of time you can take advantage of the modern facilities of Mount Royal College, its experience and proven methods of thorough practical training under expert teachers.

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THE REGISTRAR, MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
Telephone 22491

Let's Ask Aunt Sal . . .

November is a gloomy month,
Or so folks often say;
Let's try to help you with your
tasks,
And brighten up your day.

ANY storekeeper can tell you that the more customers he has the more work it makes... but if no customers appear... then he might as well close up shop altogether. The same thing is true of a column of this sort. The more readers who send in their problems, the more work it makes for the author. But if none of you write in... then what use is this column at all? Well I have no complaint to lodge regarding the number of letters coming to my desk during the past month... it was a formidable stack 'tis true. But, please, dear friends, do not lump a whole lot of unrelated questions in the same letter. It's so easy to overlook some of them... and I'm afraid I've done just that. If you wish to submit two or three in the same letter, then keep them separate and number them... please.

Several times I've received inquiries about obtaining material for making artificial flowers. Mrs. A. D., of Fairview, Alta., sends us in some timely information on this hobby.

A.: All requisite materials for this art can be obtained at this address: Flowercraft Supply Co., 2126 Nelson Ave., Burnaby, B.C. All readers interested are advised to write to this address for free price list. (Thank you so much, Mrs. D.)

Q.: We are planning to go away for the winter. Is it safe to leave our piano in an unheated house? — (Mrs. M. M.)

A.: It is not wise to take this risk. Those I know who do so wrap the piano well in fleece-lined wrappings. They claim it is the sudden change in temperature that is bad for them. So on your return increase the heat in the room housing the piano very gradually.

Q.: I would like the recipe for "puff pastry" like the ones you buy at the bakery. — (Mrs. M. D., Plunket, Sask.)

A.: 1 cup butter, 2 cups sifted cake flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ice water. Method: Remove all salt from butter by washing. Allow $\frac{2}{3}$ of it to get soft. Cut the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ into flour; add ice water using only enough to hold ingredients together. Roll to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on lightly floured board making a square sheet. Now you start gradually spreading part of the pastry with the softened butter, folding the unbuttered area onto the buttered part. Keep spreading and folding and rolling until all butter is used up. Handle lightly and do not flour the board generously. The pastry may be baked at once (cutting it into desired shapes) or wrapped in waxed paper and chilled 12 to 24 hours.

Q.: Have you the recipe for Swiss tart? It has a rich pastry with cinnamon 'n it. It is placed in a square pan lined with pastry and there is a filling of apples and prunes? — Mrs. A. M., Victoria, B.C.)

A.: So sorry I cannot find any tarts by this name in any of my books. I wonder if any of the readers have this recipe?

I've checked all the dozens of copies of Danish pastry sent to me and most of them are along the line of the one given below.

Danish Pastry

2 cakes yeast, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 pint lukewarm milk, 8 cups sifted flour, 1 tsp. salt, 2 cups butter, 3 eggs (well beaten).

Dissolve yeast in sweetened lukewarm milk. Sift flour and salt. Rub in 6 tbsps. butter, and add eggs and combine with yeast mixture. Knead this dough 5 minutes, then roll into rectangle twice as long as wide. The next step is something like making puff pastry (see above). You butter part of dough and fold the unbuttered section over the buttered. Repeat this until all butter is used up. Then cover and keep in warm place $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Roll out again and shape into desired shapes. Let rise until light, but not quite doubled in bulk. Bake in hot oven 15 to 25 minutes (depending on size).

Q.: Could you tell me where I could get peacock eggs? — (Mrs. D. A. W., Vegreville, Alta.)

A.: I'm sorry I cannot. How about the rest of you readers?

Q.: Can you tell me how to make enamel for my stove?

A.: Consult your hardware or paint dealer about this.

Q.: Is there some way to treat a crocheted basket to keep it stiff so it won't wilt and can just be wiped off instead of being washed? — (Mrs. W. B., Daysland, Alta.)

A.: Paint it with clear or white shellac.

Q.: How can one keep onions throughout the winter? I've put them in attic and cellar but still they will rot. — (R. E. Z., Cédoux, Sask.)

A.: I've talked this problem over with wholesale and retail fruit dealers, also with many home makers, and they all agree this is a very tricky question. The general rule is to store them where it is dry and cool.

Q.: Is dry cleaning the best method for cleaning all parkas? Do you know of any particular place to have a small boy's parka recovered? — (Mrs. L. S., Kenaston, Sask.)

A.: There are all types of parkas but where the lining and outside covering are of different materials washing in water might shrink one and not the other and they would then not fit properly, so dry cleaning them is safer. No, I don't know of any particular place to have them recovered. I'd enquire in the nearest large town or city. Some dry cleaning establishments have their repair department.

Country Diary

AND what shall we say for November? Well, it is not so black as it is often painted, ["November's sky is chill and drear"] for scattered here and there in the proverbial sadness and gloom are belated days of quiet sunshine, traces of departed Indian summer snatched from the approaching clutches of winter. An unpredictable month, this November, for after a still, warm, hazy day enwrapped in a sort of golden balm we may awake to see a storm of big flakes come slipping and swarming giddily out of nothingness, and glistening, crumbling drifts quickly piling up by the fence. Yesterday the sky was softly blue, now it is stone-grey and forbidding.

On such a day it is almost dark at four, and one finishes the chores and opens the house door into bright light, to smell the supper cooking, surely one of the good moments of life. And what a supper that savory aroma forecasts — rashers of salt pork sizzling in the frying-pan — a plebeian repast for many city tables, but the discerning countryman knows the inherent tangy goodness of it. Especially after harvest days when he has had his fill of roast and fried chicken, chicken pie and fricassee, he hankers for a meal of the sweet-hined

When the old barn doors

creak and groan on sagging hinges, and the gate squeaks as it swings to and fro in the night wind, hindering slumber, it is time to resolve to repair these defects tomorrow, come what may. The inanimate objects complain loudly of man's neglect, and we can ponder the fact that there is meaning and method in the bitter, snow-filled winds of November.

Nature has dealt us some unkind blows during the year, and we might well wonder why. As the prairie pioneers found, sheer necessity can bring forth an ingenuity and will-power that overcomes loss and despair and gives new hope.

method in the bitter, snow-filled winds of November.

Nature has dealt us some unkind blows during the year, and we might well wonder why. As the prairie pioneers found, sheer necessity can bring forth an ingenuity and will-power that overcomes loss and despair and gives new hope.

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ORANGE QUICK BREAD

1½ cups Purity Flour	3 tablespoons butter
2½ teaspoons baking powder	¼ cup granulated white sugar
½ teaspoon salt	1 egg
½ cup grated candied orange peel	½ cup milk
	¼ cup orange juice

Pre-heat oven to 350° F.

Method:

1. Sift flour—measure, add baking powder and salt and sift 3 times, then stir in candied orange peel.
2. Cream together softened butter and sugar.
3. Add egg and beat hard.
4. Gradually add flour mixture and milk alternately to egg mixture and blend thoroughly.
5. Add orange juice and stir in well.
6. Turn into a well greased and highly floured loaf pan 8" x 4" x 3" and bake in a moderate oven 350° F. for 50 to 60 minutes
7. Remove from oven, allow to stand for 5 minutes, loosen edges with a knife, then turn out on a wire rack to cool.

Sifted through the finest of silks until
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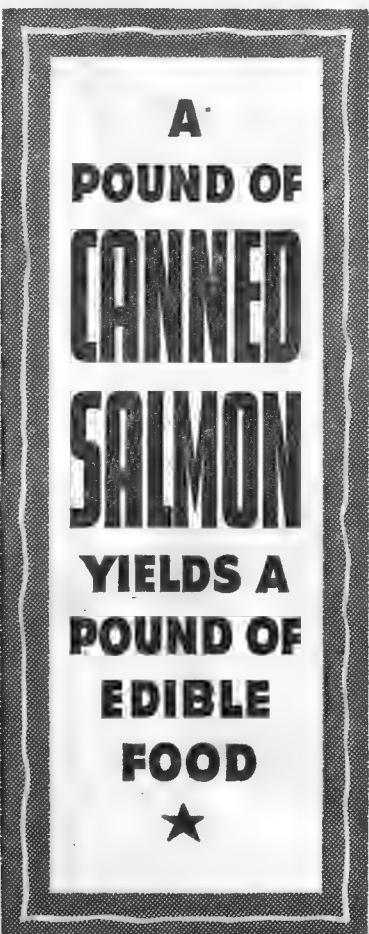
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**Help children in their early drawing efforts!**

By LOUISE PRICE BELL



WHO knows — you may have an embryo artist in your home . . . at least that is possible. Whether your child will eventually grow into an artist or not, be sure to help him, or her, with the first attempts at drawing. The first attempts are — and should be — big sweeping movements because the small muscles can't be controlled enough to make smaller drawings. That is why large crayons are the choice for the first attempts — they are easy to handle because of youthful co-ordination being at a mini-

mum. As the young artist draws more and more, there will be a noticeable decrease in the size of his drawings and sketches, and then he can use smaller-sized crayons, too.

A large sheet of wrapping paper, heavy crayon, and good light are the only things needed for these early attempts, according to the American Optometric Association specialists, who have eyesight as their main goal and who discourage fine drawing and fine print at all times.

When sweater cuffs wear out or fray

By MRS. VIOLET M. SCHEMPP, Maidstone, Sask.

WHEN the children's sweaters wear out at the cuffs, while the remainder of the sweater is still good, it is a problem to know what to do with them. I have tried knitting new cuffs, but the machine-knit wools, to say nothing of the high price of wool today.

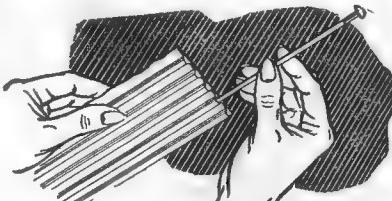
I finally solved the problem satisfactorily, at no cost, in this way: I always save the elasticized bands from the children's wornout socks, as they are usually in perfect condition, and there are usually a wide variety on hand to choose from. The double ones wear the best, but either will do. I select a pair in a matching or contrasting color, and cut the elastic band from the socks, allowing a quarter of an inch of material for a seam. Then cut off the worn cuff, saving any good parts for mending later on.

Machine stitch the new cuff on, taking care to stretch the elastic just enough to fit the

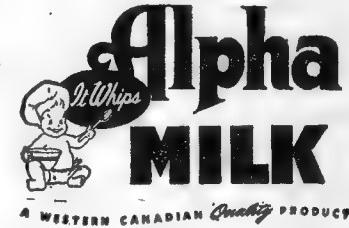
sleeve as you sew. The seam should be sewn twice, as there is quite a bit of strain on it. The new cuffs will look neat and last as long as the sweater does, besides being available at no cost at all.

Cotton sweaters with long sleeves often develop cuffs which have stretched out of shape after repeated laundering, as they have not the resiliency of wool. A pair of these cuffs will improve their appearance immensely.

□ □ □



TO STRAIGHTEN PLASTIC KNITTING NEEDLES, dip in hot water and roll on a table top. Then insert them in a piece of corrugated cardboard and allow to cool.

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Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water until dissolved. No cooking needed. (Or use corn syrup or liquid honey instead of sugar syrup.) Get a 2½ ounce bottle of Pinex from any druggist, put it into a 16-ounce bottle and fill it up with your syrup. The 16 ounces thus made gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and is a very effective relief for coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine.

This splendid mixture soothes the irritated membranes, loosens the phlegm and helps to clear the air passages.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known as a soothing agent for winter coughs. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

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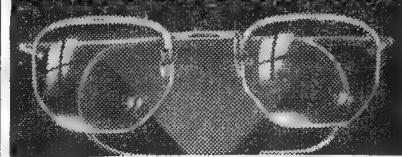
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For the little tots

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

If you're looking for new ideas for holiday gifts for the babies and youngsters on your list, consider the fun of making toys, dolls, and animals from washcloths and towels. This is a new craft hobby that has been sweeping the country in the past few years.

One reason for its popularity is the fact that besides being amusing to make clever play novelties from terry, it is also economical. For example, instead of giving a two-year-old some sort of ready-made stuffed doll or animal which usually ends at the bottom of his toy chest, you are giving highly useful gifts that his mother will appreciate as heartily as he will enjoy it.

The important thing about making toys and novelties from towels and washcloths is that they are not cut. This means that when the child has tired of his toy, mother still has perfectly good, new towels and washcloths for the bathroom. You are, in essence, giving a utility gift, but gayly folded and arranged to give the effect of a toy. And a beloved toy it will be—because soft terry animals usually become the most adored cuddle toys in the nursery. This, too, pleases mothers who so often despair that the toys Susie or Jimmy love dearly become grimy and dirty with hugging and playing. With terry dolls and animals, their easy

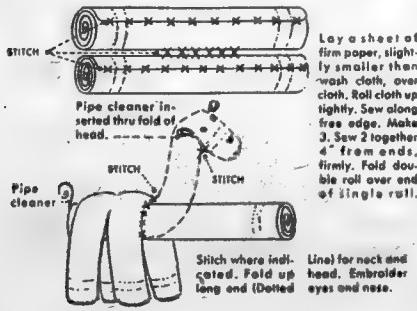
washability makes them popular. So, on all counts, the making of play novelties from washcloths and towels adds up to a highly successful craft hobby.

You might start with Gerry, the giraffe. He's fun and you can make him in about fifteen minutes. As you can see from the simple directions offered by Cannon, there is no cutting and little actual sewing. Rather, the success of your giraffe is the result more of firm rolling (always with a piece of paper inside the towel or washcloth to give body), careful pinning and tight sewing. Give Gerry to the babies on your list because he can be waved, pulled around and cuddled and he comes up smiling every time. You might make him in green or yellow washcloths—somehow, a giraffe seems more suitable in these colors.

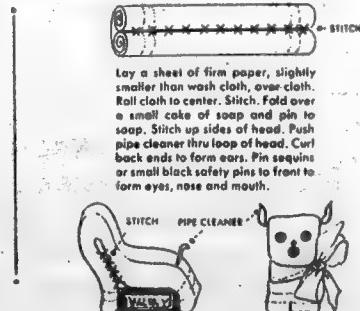
Another delightful washcloth animal that makes a gay stocking stuffer for an adult is Fearless Fido, a terry terrier, sitting on a cake of hand soap. For Fido, you need one full-size, firm quality washcloth to make a gift that will be as much fun to give as to receive. Part of the skill in making a washcloth menagerie, say the Cannon experts, lies in the silly expressions and the cocky angles of head and neck of the animals and dolls you create.



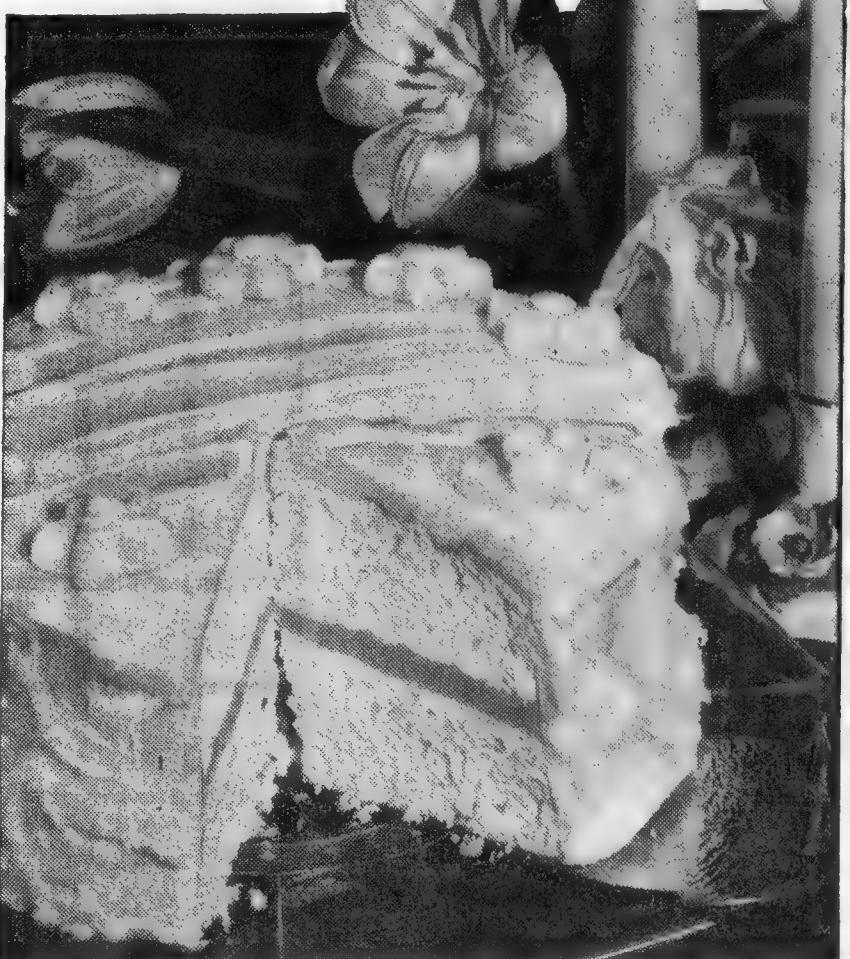
HOW TO MAKE A GIRAFFE with 3 WASH CLOTHS



HOW TO MAKE A DOG FROM A WASH CLOTH



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MAGIC BLOSSOM CAKE

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted cake flour	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. salt	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder	12 tbsps. shortening	1½ tsps. vanilla
	1½ cups fine granulated sugar	4 egg whites

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Cream shortening (or mixture of butter and shortening); gradually blend in 1 cup of the sugar and cream well. Measure milk and add vanilla. Very gradually blend about a third of the flavored milk into creamed mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; gradually beat in remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, beating after each addition until mixture will stand in peaks. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of the remaining milk and combining lightly after each addition. Add meringue and fold gently until combined. Turn into two 8" round cake pans which have been greased and lined on the bottom with greased paper. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 30 to 35 minutes. Put cold cakes together with lemon filling; when set, frost all over with yellow-tinted vanilla butter icing and decorate with candy "blossoms".



GIFTS

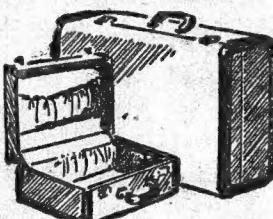
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Dependable! Silver colored metal with embossed design.

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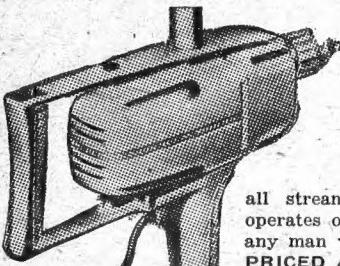
\$1.49

BREAKFAST SETS

A LOVELY GIFT FOR MOTHER! Beautiful English Breakfast Sets that will brighten up her mealtimes! 32 PIECES — fine quality English China, comprising: 6 plates, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 cereal bowls, 6 cups and saucers, 1 platter, 1 serving bowl. (Delivery charges extra). RIBTOR'S PRE-CHRISTMAS SPECIAL PRICE

\$6.95

For the Farm or Workshop!



ELECTRIC DRILLS

½" Capacity — Genuine Jacobs Gear Chuck.

Here's something for the farmer, mechanic, repairman, etc. Cutler Hammer trigger-switch . . . powerful motor . . . long-life bearings! The very latest light-weight, all streamlined design. 450 R.P.M. operates on 110-Volt current. A gift any man will really appreciate! PRICED AT ONLY

\$44.95

Auto Accessories!

DASH FENCES

Handy and smart looking. Makes shelf over dash for smokes, maps, sun glasses, etc. Suction cup attachment. Strong, lasting plastic ONLY

49c

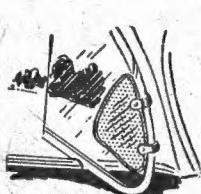
Chrome finished steel, with cigarette package holder. ONLY

89c

CAR BREEZIES

Tinted, transparent ventilator wings for all makes of cars. Keeps out sun-glares, snow, wind, rain. Easy to install! Set of 2. ONLY

49c



Same as above in rust-proof metal, chrome-plated. ONLY

95c

NEVER BEFORE PRICED
SO LOW!

SHOP BY MAIL

Save time and money by mailing your order today while your choice is best — while merchandise lasts! Please remit in full, or enclose \$3 deposit. Goods shipped collect on Money-back Guarantee!

Hunters' Gift Specials!

Fully Guaranteed!
\$100.00
VALUE!

303 BRITISH
ENFIELD

RIFLES

Factory-converted, light weight, with fine oil finish and sporty appearance. A high-powered precision, 6-shot repeater rifle, suitable for all big game hunting. Action similar to Remington Model 30-S; bolt action. Each rifle completely re-blued, proof-tested, marked and fully guaranteed. Now in very short supply, these rifles are sold everywhere at much more than our RIBTOR SPECIAL PRICE...

\$42.50

B.S.A. TARGET RIFLES

Every local TURKEY-SHOOT with this exceptionally accurate rifle. Round-tapered barrel of best English proof steel, bored, rifled, chambered and lapped to highest standards. Parker Hale military micrometer sights, fully adjustable with hook front sight. Fires .22 Long and Short cartridges. A \$60.00 value for ONLY

\$22.50

COMPASSES

Made in Germany. Solid brass cases. A gift that will please young and old alike!

No. 500 — brass case. ONLY

29c

No. 101 — Brass case. ONLY

49c

No. 108 — Has silvered dial with luminous tips. ONLY

89c

No. 52 — Jewelled, with silver dial. Solid brass case. ONLY

1.59

Each of these compasses incorporates excellent workmanship and precision accuracy. As a Christmas gift, they are more than welcome . . . for hunters, ranchers, rangers, and many others!

COOEY ARMY MODEL 82 RIFLES

Excellent! Army surplus . . . model 82, .22 calibre, single-shot, chambered to take .22 short, long or long rifle cartridges. 27" tapered steel barrel. Full grained walnut stock with full pistol grip. Front and rear sights. A Real Bargain! COMPLETE WITH SLING

\$8.95

COMMANDO KNIVES

12-inch length, brand new War Surplus, Commando-like HUNTING KNIVES! Made to U.S. Government Specifications. Tested. Dull parkerized finish prevents rust and stain. Blade extends to handle end. Thick laminated leather over steel handle, plus steel wrist guards. Genuine saddle-leather sheath included. WORTH AT LEAST \$5.00. RIBTOR PRICE ONLY

\$2.59

HUNTING KNIVES

11", approximate length, with leather sheath and quality forged blue steel blade. ONLY

\$4.09

7", approximate overall length, with leather sheath and highest quality forged steel blade. ONLY

\$2.49

BINOCULARS

The very finest obtainable binoculars, each COMPLETE WITH BEAUTIFUL GENUINE LEATHER CASES AND STRAPS. An ideal gift for any sportsman! One he'll treasure for years to come, one that will help him get "a closer look"! All priced low!

6 x 30 Carl Schultz. Coated, Extra wide angle

\$45.00

8 x 30 Dientz glass. Wide angle construction

\$38.50

7 x 50 Carl Schultz. Marine; super-coated

\$67.50

8 x 30 Carl Wetzlar. Centre focus

\$48.50

8 x 45 Condor-Beck and Kassel. Feather-light

\$125.00

Ofuna Sports Glass. Fully coated. 3-power

\$15.95

Jupiter 6 x 15. Bantam Weight. Coated lens

\$25.50

Rush Your Order To Us Today -- Don't Delay!

RIBTOR

607 - 2nd STREET EAST

CALGARY, ALTA.

For out-and-out value, you can't beat the bargains you can get at RIBTOR! Our Prices are LOWER . . . Our quality is HIGHER . . . and our customers are SATISFIED! SEND IN YOUR ORDER TODAY! DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY — DO IT BY MAIL!



EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN...

A white flag signals "Tuna boated!" at Nova Scotia's International Tuna Cup Match held each year off Canada's Atlantic Coast. Teams of many nations compete for the honour of catching the biggest and the greatest number of these fighting deep-sea giants.



Created and signed by The House of Seagram, this advertisement, with appropriate copy for foreign lands, is appearing in magazines and newspapers printed in various languages and circulated throughout the world.

Seagram TELLS THE WORLD ABOUT Canada

THIS advertisement was designed by The House of Seagram to tell the people of other lands about Canada and things exclusively Canadian.

Many people in Latin America, Asia, Europe and other parts of the world are not fully aware of the richness of Canada's natural resources, wild life, scenic beauty and cultural traditions. The more the



peoples of other lands know about our country, the greater will be their interest in Canada and Canadian products.

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

The House of Seagram

WE TOOK AN 800 MILE STEP

EDMONTON

WINNIPEG

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE EVER-GROWING WEST

A LONG STEP...an important step...yet so easy and natural for one whose roots are deep in the soil of the West.

Building Products Limited has been proud to serve Western Canada with superior building materials. Proud, too, of its policy "Western Made for Western Trade"...a policy established when the B.P. plant at Winnipeg pioneered the production of asphalt building materials in Western Canada.

Now, to keep pace with the ever-growing West, B.P. has established a new, modern plant at Edmonton. With these two plants we will serve you better, faster, with the same quality materials bearing the B.P. Oval which so many of you know and associate with service and satisfaction...the same products that have put and kept Building Products Limited in the forefront of Western building industry.

BP ALWAYS THE LEADER

These "Firsts" accredited to B.P. are the result of manufacturing foresight, inventive genius and a sincere desire to produce the finest building materials possible:

- **THICK BUTT ASPHALT SHINGLES...A B.P. "First" that is now standard throughout North America.**
- **INSULATED SIDINGS...A B.P. "First" invented and developed by B.P. engineers.**
- **INSUL-BOARD...The first and only rigid insulating board with a built-in vapour barrier.**
- **FLORTILE...First to manufacture asphalt floor tile in Canada.**



BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

Halifax Saint John, N.B. Montreal Toronto Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton

The Perfect Combination!



ASPHALT SHINGLES
INSULATED SIDINGS



Wherever you go in Western Canada you see neat, snug-looking homes that have combined B.P. Asphalt Shingles and B.P. Insul-Ated Sidings. These two B.P. "Firsts" have provided year round comfort...fire resistance and long-term weather protection without the need of paint or costly maintenance.

B.P. Asphalt Shingles and Insul-Ated Sidings will be made in our new Edmonton plant. For further information, see your local B.P. Dealer or write: BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED, P.O. Box 576, EDMONTON, or P.O. Box 2876, WINNIPEG.

"WESTERN MADE FOR WESTERN TRADE"